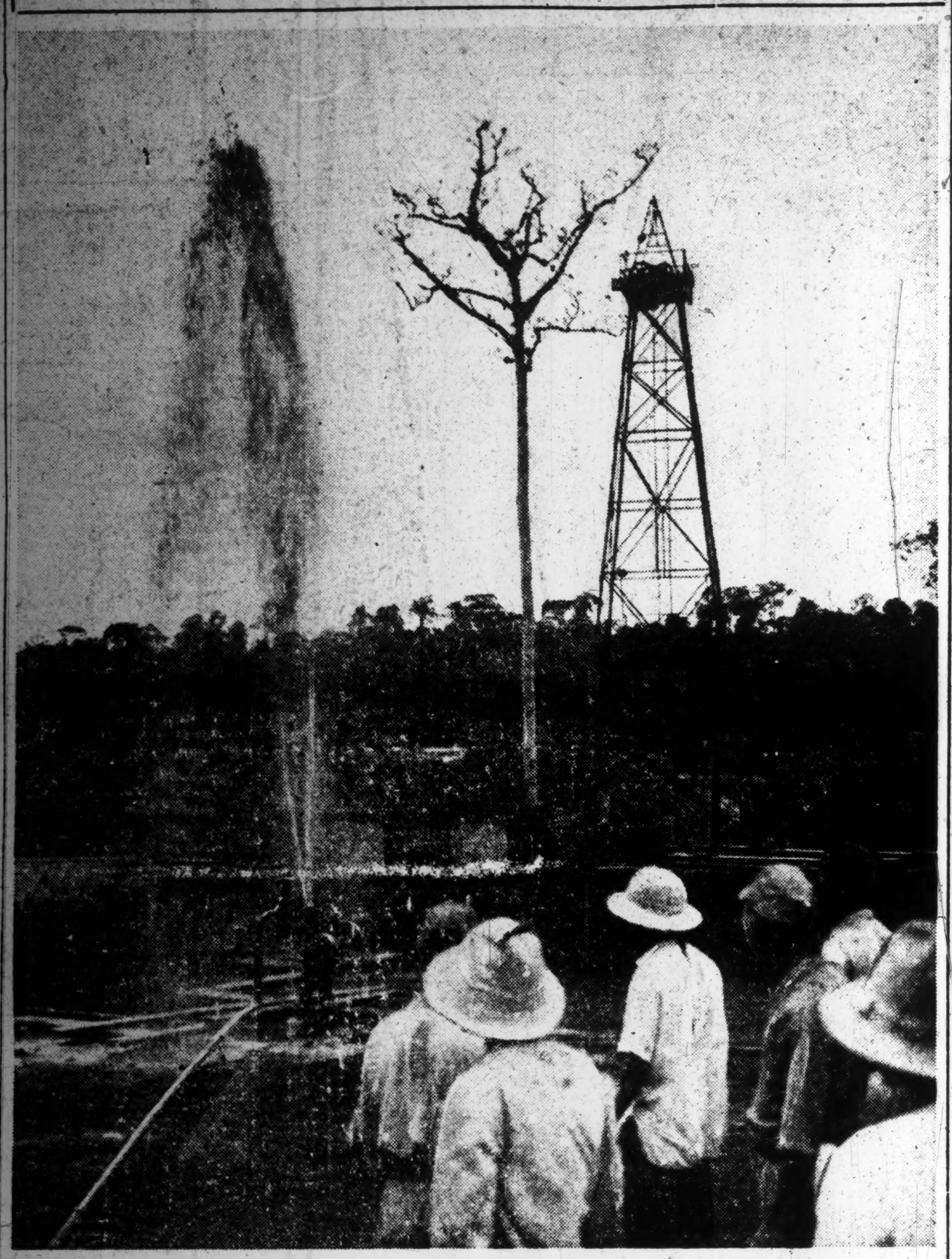
Damaged Oil Well Gushes Forth Again



Despite the enemy's attempts to destroy all oil wells by his "scorched earth" tactics, these maneuvers are proving fruitless. Reconstruction work in the occupied areas is making rapid progress thanks to the untiring efforts of the Japanese Forces. In this photo, naval engineers step back to proudly gaze at a damaged well once more gushing oil—ample reward for their labors. Photographed by Cameraman Saeki of Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571).

MILITARY STRENGTH OF JAPAN ANALYZED

Three Important Elements of Strategy Discussed by Vice-Admiral Hamada

Nothing is unfair in the game of tactical war, and for attaining a marked object, a coup de main is of as much importance as a part of the whole scheme of offensive strategy. War annals abound with surprise attacks, past and present; but the theme of this discussion will deal mainly with modern warfare, particularly with reference to those events which so propitiously have developed since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. Such is the gist of an article credited to the critical yet fair observation of Vice-Admiral Kichijiro Hamada, retired, appearing in the March issue of the Koa (The Development of Asia). He says substantially as follows:

"In the light of the foregoing observation, if we take up the case of the World War, we cannot help but come to the conclusion that it was a total failure in this respect. The blame must be on the fighting forces of both sides, the victor as well as defeated, who fought simply as so many pawns in a game of chess, not having had much chance of generalship. Though the Allies won out finally, yet this was not necessarily due to any military skill; neither side showed any marked degree of tactical ability; huge armies were placed here and there, facing and killing each other; millions were lost, wounded and made captive; and the upshot of it all, as it stood on the day armistice was called, was virtually a draw as far as the military campaign went.

'No War at All'

"And to attest to this, when the campaign was going stale, developing into trench warfare in Flanders and northern France, with little prospect of an early decision, it was Lord Kitchener who lamented at the War Cabinet meeting: 'This is no war at all.' It was the same with the navies. For there was no comprehensive tactful plan embracing the whole fighting units, the land, sea and air, excepting that some skirmishes were kept up by the opposing navies, and this almost independently of the other units in the whole scheme of offensive and defensive campaigns.

"No wonder that the victors as well as the defeated were utterly run down in that war, with great losses in men and materials. However, it taught us a lesson not to become exhausted even at the price of victory. It further drove home the truth that in such a war of exhaustion, victory invariably comes to the side with the most resources in men and materials, with not the least attention paid to the ability for national preservation. It was just a war of waste, simply involving the shooting off of costly great cannons for the sake of shooting and letting victory come, which had to come to the side favored with most guns and shells. This is mathematically plain. In other words, the victor was the one who commanded better industrial ability. And so the World War was decided by the industrial technicians, engineers and workers, whatever exertion that was put up by the valiant fighting forces being overlooked.

"It was simply a history of failure to the Western nations which mainly figured on numerical strength, that the greatest number of ships and arms should suffice to bring home the bacon. Yet many people in this country are still ignorant of this fact; they are apt to think that, in view of the earmarks for a prolonged campaign in the present hostilities, the side with the greatest economic strength will come out the winner. Of course, if we are defeated our economic power will also be gone. But they do not seem to realize the tactical side of the situation; that there is such a way out as winning battles as they come, yet at the same time preserving and fortifying our national strength so that we may successfully tide over any protracted campaign.

"The present war, in its final analysis, will be decided not by the instruments of war but by trained men, not by quantity but the quality, not by bulk but by brains versed in war tactics. In short, the decisive element in this war is the secret of tactical operations. In this respect, Premier Tojo had the following to say the other day in the Diet:

Men and Training Come First

"'The American military plan must not be slighted. But for carrying on a successful campaign there are three important elements: the first, men; the second, training, and the third, things. Of these I think the first and second are most important. Things come third in order. When we ponder upon the fact that we rely upon our men and their training while the United States depends upon things, we are confident of our final triumph.'

"That at the inception of the current conflict we employed these tactics conceived of that fundamental secret, thereby putting ourselves in an unbeatable position, should be lauded as grand and brilliant. It was mainly the result of surprise attacks carried out on a big scale and with intrepidity; it was a victory won chiefly through men's superior skill in fighting; it was not an achievement gained by reason of things and their size. Before we discuss our coup de main carried out at Hawaii, let us take up two surprise attacks as historical examples, executed by some noted generals.

"The first relates to Hiyodori-goe, famous in our history. The Taira clan with 100,000 men was defending Fukuhara (the present Kobe) with Ikuta as its east gate and Ichinotani as its west, while the opposing army of Minamoto, led by the famed general Yoshitsune, was made up of but 60,000 strong. Of this number the general himself took 10,000 and proceeded to the west gate by taking a detour of the mountainous Tamba back-road. On the way, however, he hit upon a plan for a surprise attack; he took with him only 3,000 to go over the precipitous Hiyodori-goe by way of reaching the west gate, while he let the rest proceed direct to Ichinotani. He had learned from the guides that deer were the only animals that could negotiate this dangerous pass, let alone men on horseback. Yet in spite of that he dared to go over, declaring that where deer could go horses could also. And by advancing by Mount Tekkai, his men came down on the Taira headquarters at Ichinotani like so many paratroops. This was a surprise attack really worthy of only Yoshitsune. The surprised Taira contingent was routed, and had barely a chance to escape to Yashima on the Inland Sea, just as the scene brings back to memory the British soldiers rushing pell-mell out of Dunkirk in the current European war. After all, a successful coup de main is only possible when it is executed against the enemy who expects it the least. It was to Yoshitsune's credit that he made possible what the hunter-guides warned against as impossible.

"Next comes Napoleon's famous crossing of the Alps. It was in 1800 when France went to war against Austria, with the 'Little General' as the first Consul of the Republic. He wanted to surprise the Austrians stationed in Italy by crossing the Alps. And when he got a report from his army engineers on the St. Bernard Pass to the effect that it was impossible for the passage of an army, he said, 'there is no such word as impossible in the French dictionary,' and forthwith carried his determination out. Insomuch as his engineers decided it was impracticable, nary did the Austrians except of his coming over it. This is where the success of a coup de main lies; it is where an able general shows his true worth. Such tactics, however, are useless on an enemy who can figure out and expect them. With only 30,000 men, Napoleon, by virtue of his successful crossing of the Alps, was able to defeat the enemy who was so utterly routed that the Emperor Francis II sued for peace within only a month.

"Now comes our coup de main of December 8, 1941, carried out at Hawaii. It was truly a masterpiece of the ages. In its stupendousness of scale, in its originality of idea, in its completeness of plan, in the intrepidity of the death-defying men, and in its far-reaching effect on the general situation and in the making of the world history, it is unprecedented in the world's annals of war.

World History Made

"As to what actually occurred as a result of this engagement, facts have been published in the newspapers throughout the country, and for that matter all over the world. As indicated by the photographs which came out with the January 1 issues and through the discourse of a certain commander on the following day, the captain of the Japanese airplane-carrier had the situation virtually in his hands. The order he gave out before the planes started was: 'We have succeeded in this surprise; now all of you smash the enemy!' He had been successful because he had come near Hawaii, 3,500 miles away from home, without being detected by the enemy.

"The outcome of this battle is now universally known. The enormity of the result was enough to startle the whole world. President Roosevelt confessed that it was a terrible lesson he had received. He and his ilk might say that the act was dastardly, as if assailing a person in sleep. This is idle talk. For no such accusation can be made in the whole lexicography of warfare; America can thank her gross negligence for the disaster. Great uncertainty had enshrouded our diplomatic relations at that time and all responsible military men should have been on guard, even if no order had been in effect. Never forget that for a period of seven months preceding the war, there had been in force an economic campaign against Japan, which was more inhumane and outrageous than any measure resorted to in actual war! No wonder that those responsible American officers are subject to court-martial.

"The result of this engagement has been so far-reaching and vast that it defies mathematical enumeration. It is not necessary to go into detail as to how many main vessels went down or what was their total tonnage. Suffice it to say that the American Navy in the Pacific, which had been built up for years with an eye on its future operations in East Asian waters, was completely put out of commission. It is immaterial what bearing the remnants of those ships may have on the Japanese Navy. What is important, however is the fact that from this successful coup de main we were enabled to gain brilliant victories over Hongkong, Manila, Guam, Wake, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, thereby depriving the enemy of all his necessary bases in East Asia and on those scattering mid-Pacific islands for any future chance of offensive against our country.

Big Blow to Britain

"While our coup de main at Hawaii was a strategical victory, the sinking of two of Britain's super-type warships off the Malayan coast came as a result of outmaneuvering, a tactical surprise attack. The significance of this battle goes deeper than that of the Hawaiian engagement. Though here it was only two warships destroyed, leaving Britian still with 13 of these types, yet the blow given British naval strength was harder than what was administered to the American Navy which lost one-half of its fighting strength, because the Prince of Wales and Repulse were the newest types and, though they amounted to but one-eighth of the whole, yet the manner in which they were lost revealed the hopelessness on the part of the enemy to carry out any successful maneuvers agains our Navy.

"That it is beyond British power to attack us in future has been corroborated by the deep sorrow that enshrouded England after this disaster—John Bull who has bragged about his naval supremacy for three centuries and who would not ordinarily squeal at such a loss but confidently look for final victory. What Prime Minister Churchill said about this disaster in Parliament on December 1, the day after the loss occurred was significant and singularly touching: 'There has been no greater loss suffered by our Navy than that of these two ships. Consequently, British naval strategy is forced to undergo a complete change.'

"Though this was a confession of great sorrow, is was nevertheless a true sentiment. If he were a layman, not acquainted with naval strategy or tactics, he might disregard such a trifle loss as amounting to but one-eighth of Britain's total naval power and give expression to his idea of future revenge after the fashion of the other noted blunderer, President Roosevelt; but Churchill is a rare type among wrld statesmen, who is thoroughly versed in things naval, and knows whereof he talks; and all the more his sorrow commands sympathy.

"As was stated, the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse was a result of outgeneralship, a sort of tactical surprise. These ships were prepared for aerial attacks and particularly with regard to the former, such preparations had been figured out even in the course of its construction. It was the newest type of British treasure and all the naval lessons learned in the current European war had been weighed and incorporated into its construction.

"Why this floating fortress which had expected our aerial attacks went down was because it was a victim of our newest form of naval tactics, carried out on its defensive position which it was confident, to hold. The like of which it had never experienced in its encounter with the enemy either in the Mediterranean or in the Atlantic. It simply could not make itself equal to the occasion when our aerial bombs and torpedoes hit it so accurately, with their tremendous power of explosion, where our planes penetrated the smoke-screen spread out by its anti-aircraft guns which sent up at the rate of 60,000 shots per minute, where even its heavy guns could not prevent our deadly assaults; so it could do nothing but give up the ghost. The upshot of it all was that it was not just a question of two ships lost, but it was clearly brought home that every British ship, even when put together, can be no match in their fighting power against the Japanese Navy.

"Although these two brilliant naval victories were gained at an intervening distance of some 10,000 kilometers, thereby establishing our naval supremacy over the enemy in these waters, what has since been made clearer is the efficiency of our submarines. Their superiority far outdistances that of the enemy, as shown in the development of later events. Particularly the sinking of the American airplane-carrier Lexington to the west of Hawaii and that of the aircraft tender Langley, have contributed toward the gaining of this naval supremacy, and were more or less the results of this singular tactics peculiar to our Navy.

"Particularly significant is the submarine encounter which took place off the Malay Peninsula on January 27 between the British and Japanese Navies, each represented by two submarines of equal strength, and in which one of the enemy's undersea craft was sunk and the other put to rout, with our units suffering no damage. It was an artillery duel and, though it was but a minor engagement, yet it furnished valuable data which we can use as a criterion in determining the respective naval strengths.

"All of these phenomenal happenings in which our tactical skill and hard training of men were in evidence will be further reflected in our future actions, and will evermore strengthen our assertion that our peerless Navy is truly in control of these extended sea areas, where our enemies will have not a shadow of a chance to come out in the open for attack, and that our supremacy of the seas and air which once belonged to the Anglo-Americans during their vaunted ascendency, is now completely in our hands."

ECONOMIC OFFENSES HEAVILY PENALIZED

Violations of Capital Adjustment Law to Be Dealt With Severely

Vicious violations of the revised Temporary Capital Ajustment Law will be severely punished, the Government revealed in a joint statement issued by the Finance, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries this afternoon, according to Domei.

With its penalty provisions drastically strengthened, the revised Capital Control Law which was approved by the Imperial Diet at its 79th session, is to be promulgated and put into force, effective today.

The three Ministries announced:

"The revised Temporary Capital Adjustment Law, which was approved by the Imperial Diet at its 79th session, will be promulgated and put in effect on April 1. By virtue of the revisions, the penalty provisions of the law have been strengthened considerably in consonance with those of the National General Mobilization Law.

"Acts violating the Temporary Capital Adjustment Law have hitherto been due to the fact that the people did not understand thoroughly the purposes and principles of the law, especially at the outset of the enforcement of the law. The Government, therefore, refrained as far as possible from applying the penalty provisions. It indeed, adopted the policy of giving proper guidance to the people regarding capital control, and to warn the violators of the law against repetition of offenses. However, it is with deep regret to know that there are still some vicious offenders.

"In order to attain effective operation of the revised law, henceforth, the Finance, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries, with the cooperation of the judicial authorities, will invoke the intensified penalty provisions against vicious offenders of the law. Those who are concerned, therefore, are asked to thoroughly understand the purposes and principles of the law, and fully cooperate with the Government in enforcing the law."

TO REPAIR HORYUJI TEMPLE

Famous Pagoda to Be Rennovated Within 4 Years

The world-famous five-storied pagoda of the Horyuji Temple near Nara, which is claimed to be one of the oldest wooden buildings in the world along with the Main Hall of the same temple, will be dislodged, repaired and reconstructed from next June, according to the Asahi.

In this connection, the Education Ministry expects to appropriate Y160,000 for the rennovations, which will be completed in four years.

The essence of ancient Japanese art and architecture is expected to be clarified by the repair and the hitherto much-discussed problem as to whether or not the pagoda underwent large-scale repairs since the Horyuji Temple was first built 13 centuries ago will also be solved during the reconstruction.

Timber of Japan cypress, which was taken from the Imperial forest in Kiso in the early period of the Meiji era and has since been stored, will be used for the reconstruction work.

PERIODICALS TO BE SENT

Soldiers on Front to Get More Reading Material

The Communications Ministry has decided to commence, effective April 1, the handling of newspapers, weekly reports, including illustrated weeklies, and official gazettes, which are addressed to the Japanese soldiers stationed in French Indo-China, the Philippines and other southern regions, according to Domei.

Mail matters to those Japanese troops have been thus far limited to letters and postcards.

Popular Premier Tojo Dons Miner's Outfit—Hobnobs With Grimy Workers in Kyushu Pit

Hobnobbing with grimy and blackened coal miners, Premier General Hideki Tojo, conscientious in his efforts to obtain first hand information on conditions in all strata of industry, Monday afternoon took time off from his inspection tour of Kyushu to enter the dark and dusty pit of the Katsuta coal mine in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Rigged out in regular miner's clothes, complete to the miner's helmet, Premier Tojo entered the mine elevator to descend 400 meters into the bowels of the earth. Bending almost double and bumping his head many times against the mine rafters, he finally came to where the sweating miners were busily at work, digging the black diamonds to keep the industries of Japan running.

After words of encouragement to the toiling workers, the Premier emerged from the mine and addressed an assembly of miners on the gravity of the War of Greater East Asia and the responsibility resting on their shoulders for the prosecution of the war.

Requesting the miners to do their utmost, he said, "Your task in the mines is a responsibility which does not differ in importance to the work of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces at the front lines."

Premier Tojo left by plane for Nagasaki where he arrived Monday evening.

ITALY EXPANDS GARDENS; TO ADD MORE THIS YEAR

Public Parks in Rome Now Cover 16,542,083 Square Meters

Transocean

ROME, March 18.—Public parks in and around Rome now cover an area of altogether 16,542,083 square meters. There are at present 252,400 square meters of such garden lots in Italy, to which a further 120,000 square meters are to be added in the course of the current year.

These gardens originated in the program of the Italian Leisure Time Organization, which began the planting of such gardens many years ago.

Thus, when the war broke out in 1939, Italy possessed already 76,167 such garden lots, which altogether covered an area of 3,313,256 square meters.

Rumania Plants Rubber

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 20.—Preparatory work for the planting of rubber trees in Bucovina, Bessarabia and Transdniestria is to be started forthwith by competent local authorities in these provinces, according to the Rumanian Minister of Agriculture, who has, meanwhile, inaugurated a lecture course on vine growing and the treatment of vines for interested farmers.

Kobe Notes

Tokiji Goto, the newly-appointed Deputy Mayor of Kobe, arrived in Kobe from Tokyo on Saturday, March 28, to take up his duties. In the afternoon, Mr. Goto proceeded to the Gotoku Shrine to report on his new appointment.

All Muslims in Kobe celebrated the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed on Saturday, March 28. At 7 p.m., the local Mohammedans assembled to attend a service at the Kobe Muslim Mosque which was officiated by Imam Abdul Karim Rahim.

The Canadian Academy of Kobe ended its winter term on Friday, March 27, and will re-open after a ten day vacation.

The K.R. and A.C. soccer team was defeated by the All-Kobe eleven by a score of four to two in the game played on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon.

The foreigners were definitely out of form on Saturday as their erratic shooting and wild passing proved. Although the K.R. and A.C. players were given a countless number of opportunities to score, they were almost all thrown away due to bad aiming and lack of collaboration amongst the forwards, as well as the backs. The All-Kobe team, was greatly boosted by the aid of a few German Sports Club players who bore the brunt of the visitors' attacks in nearly every instance.

The first fifteen minutes of play was closely-contested but the All-Kobe team soon began to show its superiority when two goals were scored in rapid succession. Both these goals were trickily made, giving the K.R. and A.C. custodian no chance.

In the second half, the K.R. and A.C. found an opening for a goal first, Mehta's long shot finding its mark. Soon afterward the visitors countered by increasing their score to three. Another digit was added in five minutes when All-Kobe tallied again. The last goal of the game was scored by C. Grossmann for the home team.

The K.R. and A.C. eleven was as follows: Brueggemann; Fink, Rudolph; Buettinghaus, Mehta, H. Grossmann; Westphalen, Baer, Franz, C. Grossmann and Rodriguez. Referee: Mr. W. Taubert.

Prior to the K.R. and A.C.-All-Kobe match, the German Sports Club played the Sunday Soccer Club, the former emerging the victors by a score of three to one. The Germans led one nil at the interval.

The teams were: German Sports Club: Rudolfi; Rapp, Wahlers; P. Buettinghaus, Baer, Schmidt; Brueggemann, Fink, Franz, Betjemann and Hesse. Sunday Soccer Club: Bermont; Rudolph, Akchurin; Coa'es Standnick, R. Akchurin; Guterres, Laish, Nakamoto, Sekimisu and Leong. Referee: Mr. W. Westphalen.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 30: Mr. Y. Asukai, Dr. G. Bajetto, Mr. W. Ban, Mr. H. W. Elbrechtz, Mr. S. Goto, His Ex. D. Jaiyanama (Thai Ambassador), Mr. S. Kurata, Mr. Y. Kashiwaya, Mr. K. Kashiwaya, Mr. "Klare, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. E. Matsubara, Mr. H. Ohgai, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Capt. di P. G. Scotto, Mr. T. Shidachi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shibusawa, Master Y. Shibusawa, Master A. Shibusawa, Mr. C. Smitavey.

43 Fishery Lots In Soviet Waters To Be Auctioned

A total of 43 fishery lots will be auctioned off on April 15, under the terms of the Japanese-Soviet Fishery Convention, which has been extended one year, the Soviet East Asian Fishery authorities announced on March 27, a Japanese representative of the Rosui Kumiai, an association of Japanese fishery interests in the Soviet waters, reports from Vladivostok, according to Domei. The 43 fishery lots leased by the Nichiro Gyogyo, a Japanese fishery interest, and 24 of 28 renewed Soviet fishery lots, according to the announcement.

HOUSEWIVES HAIL NEWS OF DAILY SALE OF FISH

Metropolitan Police Makes Announcement as Spring Ushers In Big Supplies

Welcome news greeted Tokyo housewives on Sunday when the Metropolitan Police Board announced that starting Monday, fish will be placed on sale daily instead of every other day as hitherto, according to Domei. It was learned that the change was made because of the great increase in the supply of raw fish at the markets in Tsukiji, Omori, and Senju.

While the public demand for fish in Tokyo is about 600 tons a day, only about 100 to 200 tons a day were available around February 5, when the system of selling fish every other day was begun. However, with the coming of spring the supply has now increased to at least 500 tons a day.

Although fish will be on sale every day from now on, the amount of purchase will still remain at 30 momme per family, it was announced. Now that the new system has been established, there will be more fish on the table.

Permit Needed for Ships

Transocean

VICHY, March 21.—Foreign ships in French ports contemplating a change of flags must first obtain a permit from the French Secretary of Navy, according to a new decree published in yesterday's official French gazette signed by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Francois Darlan.

LAST RITES SLATED FOR NAVAL HEROES

Funeral Services to Be Held for Members of Special Attack Flotilla at Hibiya

The joint funeral of the Nine Naval Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, who sacrificed themselves valiantly at the Battle of Hawaii on December 8, 1941, causing the United States Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor to be annihilated, will be held at Hibiya Park at 2 p.m. on April 8, it was announced by the Navy Ministry Tuesday. The announcement follows:

"Joint naval Shinto funeral services of Commander Naoji Iwasa and eight other navy officers and warrant officers, all of whom were killed in the service of the Special Attack Flotilla, will be held at Hibiya Park at 2 p.m., April 8.

Monetary contributions in appreciation of the deeds of the Nine Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla are constantly being made through the Navy Ministry, to the homes of the bereaved. In compliance with the will of the donors, the Ministry has decided to use the money for protecting the families of these war dead and enterprises that honor the exploits of the heroes. Hereafter, the money in this connection will be accepted by the regional personnel departments of the Navy Ministry, city, town and village offices and newspapers, offices, it was indicated.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6. 7 a.m.; 12. 3. 5. 7. 9 and 10 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12. 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:30 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:20 p.m.

Music for workers: 2:20 p.m.

Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk. "The Great Ideal of Universal Brotherhood," by Dr. Kiyoshi Hiraizumi; Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Chamber Music: "Septette in E Flat Major" (Beethoven).

9:00 Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Spring Sanitation."

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News.

12:30 Tokyo Orchestra: Suite "Chosen Dances," "Chosen Bolero" and "Ariran Fantasia" (T. Takagi).

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Wartime Home Instruction," by Takashi Koyama of Education Ministry.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "New School Year."

6:30 Bikyo Orchestra: March "The Citizen's Pride" (K. Asakura) and others.

7:00 Talk. "Wartime Postal Insurance," by Senzo Toikai, Director of Insurance Board.

7:40 "Tonarigumi" Hour: Lecture by Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister; Lecture by Lt.-Gen. Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

8:00 Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band.

9:00 News; Noh Drama Recital.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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Nikko Kanko Hotel
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Fuji View Hotel (Lake Kawaguchi)
FUKUOKA
Kyoshintei Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIFU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
Gora Hotel
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•Kamikochi Imperial Hotel
KARATSU (near Fukuoka)
Karatsu Seaside Hotel
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•Mampei Hotel
•Mikasa Hotel
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Kawana Hotel
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KOBE
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NAGASAKI
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Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETSU
Noboribetsu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTSU (near Lake Biwa)
Hotel Lake Biwa
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SHIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Shiga Heights
SHIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SHIZU-URA (near Numazu)
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Sanno Hotel
Tokyo Railway Hotel
Yasima Hotel
UNZEN
Kyushu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Shin-yu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand

IN TAIWAN (Formosa)

TAIHOKU
Taihoku Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

FUSAN
Fusan Railway Hotel
HEIJO
Heijo Railway Hotel
KEIJO
Chosen Hotel
Hanto Hotel

IN MANCHOUKUO

DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Yamato Hotel
Hotel New Harbin
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HSINKING
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ETOROFU ISLAND

Juzo Kondo's Investigation of Ice-Cold Island North of Hokkaido Revealed

Born in Yedo (Tokyo) in 1771, Juzo Kondo, one of the pioneers of the northern region, exhibited his talent in many fields th[illegible]hood days. At the age of eighteen, he became a yoriki minarai, or police apprentice, and in the following year, in 1789, he succeeded his father, Uzen Kondo, as a full-fledged police when the latter, due to his indifferent health, was obliged to resign from his post.

In 1794, when he was but twenty-three years of age, Juzo took an examination for the higher civil service and out of the total of 237 participants, he was one of the three who passed the test with honors. This proved to be his first step in the ladder of success and in June, 1795, when Tadahide Nakagawa was commissioned to an important post in Nagasaki, Juzo was selected among many aspirants to act as a tetsuki shutsuyaku, a position equivalent to a secretary today.

Just about this time, the Russians had taken interest in the northern regions and a mission was sent by that country to Nemuro to establish trade connections. The surprise and apprehension on the part of the Japanese people mounted at the news that British ships anchored in the port of Abuta in 1796 and 1797. It must have been about this time that the attention of Juzo was aroused to the necessity of guarding the northern regions.

When the feudal government decided to place east Yezo, comprising Hidaka, Tokacni, Kushiro and Nemuro in Hokkaido, under its direct jurisdiction and was about to send four men to make preliminary investigations, Juzo pleaded to be taken along with them. His wish was finally granted and Juzo left for the north on April 15, 1798, with four stalwart men under him. The fifth man, Tokunai Mogami, on whom Juzo counted most, was not in Yedo at that time so that it was arranged that Tokunai is to follow the party at a later date.

Arriving at Matsumae on May 16, Juzo and his men spent a whole week in making preparations and left for east Yezo, reaching Shiyamani on June 9. The course from this point was very precipitous so that Ainu replaced horses in carrying the equipments. When the party reached Kunajiro island, one of Juzo's men complained of having injured his legs, but what had troubled Juzo more was the fact that Shinzaemon Nagashima, one of the four men in the party, started voicing objections in crossing to the Etorofu Island.

Shinzaemon claimed that if the party crossed to the island at that time of the year, the weather condition will entail them to spend the winter on the island because the return voyage would be rendered impossible, but that in such an event, they will never be able to return alive. Others were gradually moved by Shinzaemon's reasoning with the result that Juzo was obliged to proceed with only one of his men, leaving a letter for Tokunai to follow.

Reaching Atoiya on July 13, Juzo spent a few days in waiting for a favorable weather but as the sea continued to rage, he ordered his only follower, Kimpei, to build a small shack and make charcoals so that they can stay there indefinitely, and in the meantime, hoping inwardly for the early arrival of Tokunai.

On July 23, 10 days after they came to Atoiya, a letter written by Tokunai was delivered to Juzo, disclosing that the former was fighting the adverse weather condition to catch up with the party. With the arrival of Tokunai two days later, the trio started preparing for the voyage and on July 27, when the sea had somewhat calmed down, they boarded three boats and left for the island with a number of Ainu hands in each craft.

The distance between Atoiya and the Etorofu Island was only about six ri (about 15 miles) but due to the swift current and blinding snowstorm that started shortly after their departure, the party had considerable difficulties. Moreover, the storm was again raging and the men were ready to swim back the minute the small craft was capsized. Much to the relief of those on board, particularly to Juzo as he was unable to swim, all three craft arrived safely at their destination.

The party proceeded further north on foot and building a small shack in Tannemoi, they spent two days there. It was Juzo's original plan to go beyond this point, toward the Russian territory, but the plan had to be dropped due to seasonal disadvantages and on July 28, 1798, the party, after putting up a sign-post atop the Licop Hill, started on their return voyage, arriving at Atoiya toward the evening of July 29. Jubilant over the success, a big feast participated in by many Ainu was held in celebrating the historic voyage.

Juzo and his party was scheduled to spend the year end at Atsukeshi, but Shinzaemon and Tokunai had to return to Yedo to report the situation and consequently, Juzo and a few others remained, the two men leaving immediately for their trip. In spite of the biting cold, Juzo conducted a series of investigation in Atsukeshi and during the ensuing few months, constructed a new road from Lubeshibe located south of Hirou to Bitatnunke, a distance of about 3 ri or about 7 miles. Though it was far from being perfect, this road was first to be constructed in Yezo.

Leaving Atsukeshi, Juzo and his party reached Monbetsu on November 10 and stayed there for a week, surveying the Saru River and building a shrine dedicated to Yoshitsune Minamoto at Hayohira. They then proceeded on their journey to Yubutsu and to Shikotsu, studying the conditions at the Shikotsu River for the next 17 days.

The party spent the new year at Etomo and was preparing for another trip at Abuta when on January 23, 1799, news reached Juzo to the effect that Tokunai has met with foul play in Matsumae. The rumor was later proved groundless but it showed vividly that the people in Matsumae held antipathy toward Tokunai. When Juzo and his party reached Sendai on February 22, a message reached him to return to Yedo urgently with the result that they continued their journey night and day, arriving at Yedo five days later, a fleet-footed trip in those days.

At the suggestion of Juzo, the Bakufu decided to place the eastern half of Yezo under its jurisdiction provisionally for seven years beginning January 16, 1799, and Takaaki Matsudaira and a number of his subordinates were dispatched to take charge of the administration. Juzo was promoted in rank and was assigned to manage the affairs of the Etorofu Island, leaving for his post on March 19.

His party arrived at Atsukeshi at the early part of June, but before proceeding on his journey, Juzo summoned Ikotoi, an influential member among the Ainu tribe, and after explaining in brief the circumstances that led to its direct control under Bakufu, instructed the Ainu leader to discard the customs characteristics of his tribe in favor of the Japanese manners. He also told him that the Ainu will be subjected to proper punishments whenever they committed theft or murder hereafter. Ikotoi declined at first to give an immediate approval, but was forced to accept them unconditionally. However, ruefully contending that he might be sentenced to death eventually, Ikotoi, with a number of his tribesmen, escaped to Uruppu where he had a Russian friend. His action proved that he must have killed a man at some time or the other.

Hiring three Ainu who had a fair knowledge of the Japanese language, Juzo instructed Kahei Takadaya, whom he brought along from Yedo for the second trip to the north, to survey the Etorofu Sea so that voyages may be made in a safer condition. Kahei, arriving at Atoiya on June 19, studied the best means by which to cross the channel by studying the weather conditions and tidal effects for days, succeeding finally in establishing a safe route across the Etorofu Sea. Juzo, in the meantime, navigated around the Kunashiri island twice and returning to Shibetsu on September 17, proceeded on to Nemuro where he heard the report from Kahei, and thence, went to Shiyamani where he reached on October 2 to spend the rest of the year.

After his return to Yedo, Kahei went to Osaka and availing himself of four large schooners, started out for Yezo with plenty of rice, salt, fishing nets and other necessary equipments for fishery. Juzo went on board his ship at Shiyamani in April, 1800. En route to Etorofu, however, Juzo learned that Ikotoi, who fled from Yezo to Uruppu, was influencing a large number of Ainu to disobey the new administration of the Bakufu, whereupon he clad himself in armor and landed on the Etorofu island to impress the Ainu.

The natives were surprised and excited at the armed appearance of Juzo, but when the purport of the development of Yezo was explained and they were given rice, salt, clothing and other articles of living necessities, the fear held at first by the Ainu changed into gratitude and it was not long before they resolved to extend cooperation to the Bakufu. The favorable treatments thus accorded them spread to others living in the different parts of Yezo, and when the Bakufu provided them fishing nets, boats, etc., in encouraging fishery, they hastened to join those who were already cooperating with the prosecution of the new administration, eventually giving way to the Japanese customs.

Instead of continuing the trip to Etorofu Island, Juzo and his men returned to Yedo on December 12, but it was made known during the early part of 1801 that a number of Russians had migrated into the island of Uruppu and that they were engaged in seal-hunting. The Bakufu considered it urgent to develop the Etorofu Island in view of these circumstances, and accordingly, instructed Juzo to take up his post in managing the affairs of the island at an earliest possible date.

On February 7, therefore, Juzo left Yedo with his party for the north and arrived at his destination on June 27. The party proceeded from there to the island of Uruppu and landing at Okaiwatara, stayed on the island for several days to study various conditions, returning to Etorofu on July 7. Juzo left for Yedo after prohibiting the Ainu seeking fortune at Uruppu island to take tobacco and sake along with them for trading purposes.

When Juzo traveled to Etorofu for the third time in April, 1802, and ordered the Ainu hunters to investigate the conditions at the Uruppu island, it was found that the Russians, because they were denied of the supply of tobacco and sake, were interfering with the development of a sealery. It was further disclosed that they were hampering the attempts of the Ainu in in Shimoshiri island, who heard about the prosperity in Etorofu, to cross to this island. Toward the end of December that year, therefore, Juzo sent Kobei Yamada back to Yedo to report the prevailing conditions. As a result, the Bakufu prohibited the natives from traveling from Etorofu to the Uruppu island, hoping thus to dissolve the Russian emigrants.

For five years, Juzo rendered meritorious services in developing the Etorofu island, but with the replacement of Tada-aki Matsudaira as a supreme administrator of Yezo by Yasutoki Togawa, Juzo likewise retreated to the second line of activities.

In July, 1802, the eastern half of Yezo was placed under the jurisdiction of the Bakufu permanently, and soon afterward, the western half was likewise placed under the control of the Bakufu. It was about this time, however, that a news reached Yedo from Yezo that a mysterious ship had bombarded Ofuitomari in Karafuto on September 11, 1801, and that another unaccountable bombardment was effected on the Etorofu island on April 29, 1802.

The news caused a sensation in Yedo and the Bakufu mobilized many men, including Juzo, who had experiences in the north. Juzo was dispatched to Hakodate on June 15, 1802, and on his arrival there on July 16, he found that men were being given strenuous trainings for a war. Juzo and two others were ordered to inspect the conditions in the Riishiri island situated at the western Yezo, and they left Hakodate on their mission on August 9. Riishiri was also bombarded by an unknown vessel in May that year. Later investigations revealed that the bombardments were carried out by two Russian ships under the command of the naval officers who attacked many places and ships plying in the waters in the north, depriving them of the cargoes. Consequently, the mission entrusted Juzo to inspect the Riishiri island was very great.

Leaving Hakodate on August 9, Juzo subsequently reached Riishiri island, but by that time, not one enemy vessel was found in the vicinity. Continuing his journey, his party arrived at Soya on September 19, 1802, where they found some 300 men guarding the important base there. After surveying the conditions along the Ishikari River and Yubutsu, Juzo and his men left for Yedo on December 8.

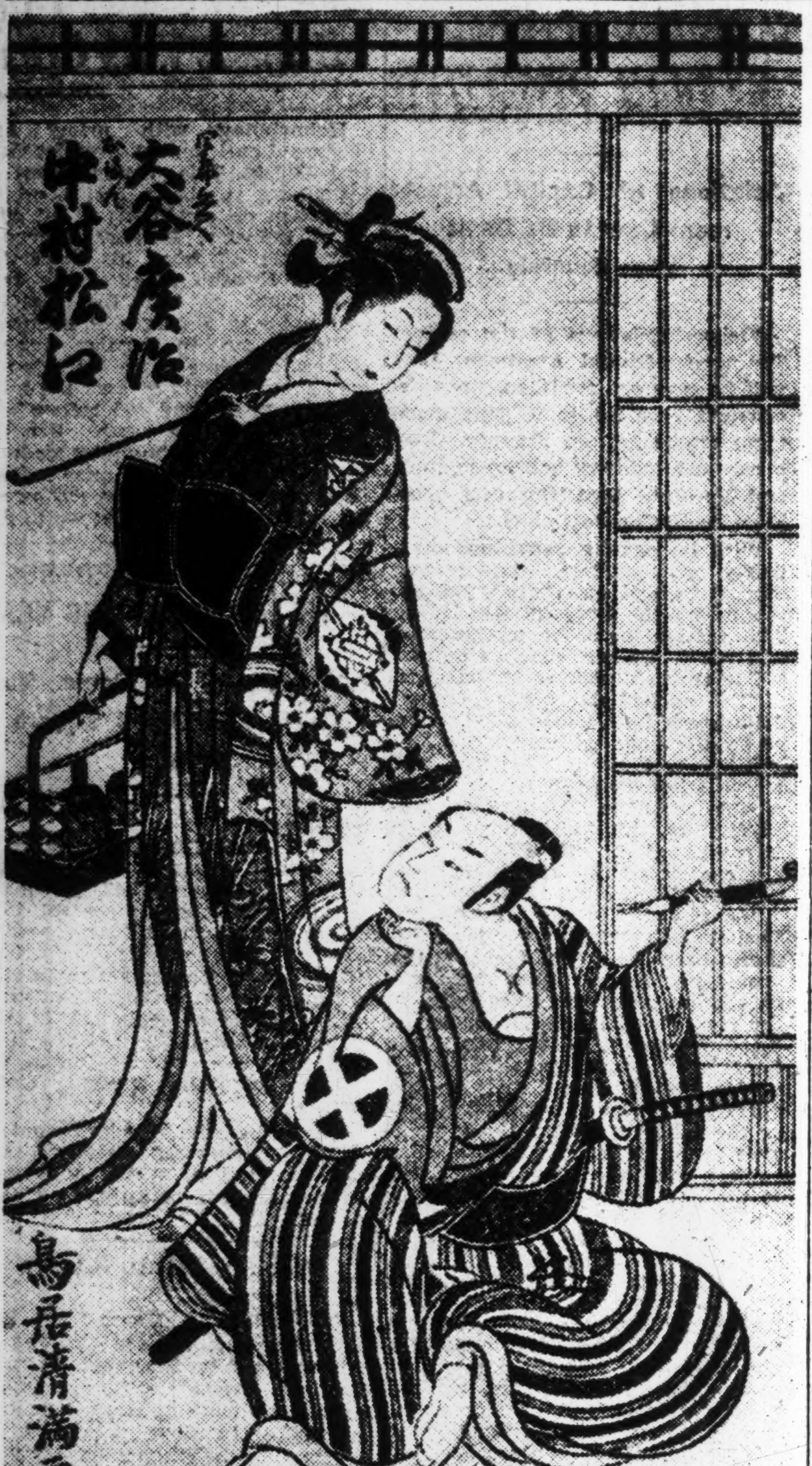
On his return, Juzo had the honor of being presented to the Shogun and later, he was offered a post of tetsuke shutsuyaku in Matsumae. However, to Juzo, the new post was no better than the tetsuke shutuyaku which he served in Nagasaki earlier in his career, so that he declined to accept the offer.

In February, 1808, Juzo was commissioned to an important post of shomotsu bugyo or an official in charge of books and documents, which post he held for the ensuing eleven years. In 1822, he was ordered to place himself in domiciliary confinement as a punishment for his faulty performance of duty while he was in Osaka.

In 1826, at the age of 57, Juzo was ordered to place himself in the custody of Wakebe Wakasano-Kami, an Omizo clan of Goshu (Shiga Prefecture), on the ground that he was inattentive to the welfares of his family affairs. He passed away two years later from palsy.

For his distinguished services, however, Juzo, on September 15, 1911, was invested with a Court Rank of Senior Fifth Grade.

Kabuki Performers


大谷廣治
中村松江
鳥居清満画

Kiyomitsu was probably one of the most skilful painters of his day. As a painter, he greatly modified the traditional methods of the Torii School and developed a refined and delicate style of his own. With Suzuki-Harunobu and Ishikawa-Toyonobu he spent much time in improving nishiki-e. Kiyomitsu produced, during the Enkyo and Temmei eras, some fine hand-painted pictures, many crimson prints, nishiki-e theatrical programs and picture books.

Flowers in Japan

Some historians maintain that the Japanese race would never have been essentially so jubilant, cheerful, optimistic and youthful had it not been for the beauty of the flowers of this country. The Japanese love nature deeply and their joy at looking at flowers amounts at times almost to ecstasy. In no other land is blossom time awaited with such high expectations as in Nippon.

This is particularly true in the case of the cherry blossom. It is the queen of flowers in April and it is so representative of all flowers in Japan that the word hana (flowers) by itself means the cherry blossoms.

There is nothing somber and delicate about the sakura, as for instance, of the lily. Even the rose and carnation, the chrysanthemum and the iris lack the gaiety of the cherry blossoms which has verve and cheerfulness.

It is generally admitted that the Japanese people show a more genuine appreciation of flowers than the peoples of Europe and America. At cherry blossom time in the spring and at chrysanthemum time in the autumn, the whole population turns out for no other purpose than to visit places which are noted for these flowers.

Besides the sakura many other flowers bloom in profusion in April and May. Among them the violet, the dandelion, therapeflower and the primrose are typical. The dandelion is a perennial herbaceous plant growing wild in fields and mountains; it puts out a number of rosette-shaped leaves, from the center of which rises a flower-stalk about 8 inches in height, and having on its top cymose flowers. Since the flowers are very charming, the dandelion has been cultivated in Japan from olden times. It is recorded that its cultivation was fashionable more than 260 years ago, and by the end of the Tokugawa period there already existed more than 300 varieties.

Among the flowers which bloom in early summer is the azalea which meets the eye everywhere throughout Japan, throwing the fields and mountains ablaze with red colors.

MAGIC OF CEYLON

Life on Isle Which Glistens With Rubies, Sapphires, Moonstones Told

Ceylon, the mysterious; Ceylon the enchanting; Ceylon the most strategic isle in the Indian Ocean. When Rudyard Kipling wrote that immortal passage "Carry me somewhere's west of Suez, where the best is like the worst," we wonder if he meant Ceylon also. Ceylon stands today at the cross-roads of Orient and Occident serving as the initial step-stone to the independence movement which is widely gaining foothold in India today.

It will be very interesting to observe the extent of role which this pear-shaped island will play toward construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With the fall of Dutch East Indies the focus of the world is now turned to this little island, lying just off the tip of the Indian peninsula, guarding the Indian Ocean like a silent sentinel, serving as an ideal stopping port between East Asia nations and all points west. The enchanting island could truly be called the Paradise of the Indian Ocean, a gem which adorns the forehead of India, rich in tropical abundance but more important because of its strategic position which it occupies in relation to India, Burma, Malaya, D.E.I. and Australia.

This intriguing island, whose history is almost shrouded in a dark cloak of mystery, has an area of 65,609 kilometers with a length of 443 kilometers and 233 kilometers in width. Its population, composed mostly of native tribe called Sinhalese, is estimated to be around 5,800,000; the minority group consisting of Tamils, Moors, Malays, Burghers, Europeans, and Eurasians.

Until the advent of Europeans, the natives of the island lived in complete seclusion under the rule of Sinhalese kings, and the secret of the island's fabulous wealth was never divulged. But like all other tropical isles, once "discovered" by the Europeans it became the target of international conquests, painting its history with bloody battles and forever ending the peaceful regime. Portuguese came first, in 1505, under the command of Francisco de Almeida and immediately changed the original name of "Sinhalese," which meant in native tongue "Lion's Den," to "Zéilan." The Dutch under Admiral Spilberg, came next, in 1602, and after long years of struggle with the Portuguese for the complete possession of the island, finally captured it and re-named it "Ceylon." The British appeared on the horizon next, in 1763, and on a rupture between Holland and Britain, a force was sent against the Dutch possessions in Ceylon, in 1795, and from March 2, 1815 the island passed into the British hands.

The native Sinhalese under the rule of their kings, strongly opposed the advent of the Europeans and even today they retain their native culture, customs, religion and language although tinted somewhat by successive waves of Portuguese, Dutch and British civilization. A great majority of them still cling to their native clothing, eat native food and speak their native tongues—Sinhalese which is closely allied to Pali, predominating, with Tamil and other colloquial tongues freely spoken although with the exception of the Europeans, a corrupt form of Portuguese is also spoken. Buddhism, the chief religion in Asia, has the greatest number of adherents followed by Hindus, Christians and Mahommedans.

Of late, however, the upper strata of the natives are greatly influenced by the British and the native sarongs worn by the women are rapidly changing to the western dresses, and the native food, music, etc. are fast disappearing, being replaced by the European design of living. However, habits entirely original in their daily life are still prevailing, among which may be cited the chewing of the native plant and grass mixture, a habit-forming compound which clings to your system like alcohol or tobacco. Men, women and even children in their native costume or western style clothing, chew this awful weed and it is unpleasant to see them spitting the red extract, anywhere, anytime without any regard.

Colombo, located on the western side of the island, with a population of 300,000, is the capital and the principal seaport of Ceylon. Being the only seaport of Ceylon, all export and import of the island is controlled by Colombo, making this city the mecca of international traders. Colombo is the heart and dynamo of Ceylon and the capture of this city meant the recapitulation of the entire island. And yet, in spite of its international traffic, Colombo still is the old native city with its quaint buildings and saronged women so characteristic of all India. Besides Colombo, there are no large sized cities to speak of except Kandy, the hill capital and several towns and resorts which dot the picturesque island.

When we think of Ceylon, we immediately think of tea—Ceylon Tea—and vice versa. The Ceylon tea is that famous. However, few people know that coffee was the main product of Ceylon until the advent of this fragrant leaf, and were it not for the insects which practically destroyed the coffee plant and the tea culture took its place, perhaps Ceylon would never have discovered the nature's tender leaf gift. The tea plantations, which cover 557,000 acres, yield almost exclusively the black variety—upland (superior quality), midland (medium quality), and lowland (inferior quality). Other main products of the island are, in order, cultured rubber, coconut and its by-products, rice, cinnamon, cacao, citronella, and tobacco. Pearl fishery and gem mining, including plumbago, gold, thorium, monazite as well as other precious stones such as sapphires, rubies, zircon, moonstones are other chief products.

All over Ceylon one can still see the relics of the grandeur of the old Ceylonese culture and civilization and especially the magnificent temples and pagodas which are so characteristic of the Sinhalese kings of yore. Kandy, the hill capital situated on the hills of the island, still retains the old splendor, with its famed Botanical Gardens set amidst the emerald hills. Artificial Lake and Temple of the Tooth, Anuradhapura, the beautiful site of the capital of the ancient Sinhalese Kingdom, noted for the ruins of palaces, monasteries, great pagodas and beautiful baths; Nuwara Eliya, a popular hill station and the old Dutch town of Galle, which was once the chief port of the island.

What the destiny of this little isle will be and what important role it will play in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere program in the future, time alone will tell. (H.K.)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

fears that he himself might become a murderer, and having, aside from his own premeditated reasons, a subconscious urge, perhaps, to fulfil his predestined role, he attempts to kill his sister, only to be put to death himself. The sister, with the same blood flowing in her veins, does commit murder, just as her brother had thought, though unintentionally, and feels that she would have been happier perhaps if she herself had been killed before that fatal event.

It is a strange karma indeed. In this world over which so strange a power holds sway, even the younger brother, who is the sanest of all, loses his sanity and is led to believe that he must have been the murderer. Viewed from such a situation, a man like the fortunate Terahama, who lives a completely sound and sensible life, would seem to be playing no more, indeed, than an egregiously senseless role. Perhaps it is inevitable that people leading an uneasy existence in such an empty, futile world, in perpetual dread of the rule of an uncanny power, should come to prefer to seek happiness in death. Only in that part where both brother and sister keep repeating this is there a slight suggestion of artificiality in point of ideology, but it is in any case in the vivid portrayal of the gruesomeness of such a world that the amazing success of the work resides.

As a mental state this is simply the product of an era in its final phase, reflecting the fact that the despairing view of life indicated in Shisha Seisha had become even blacker, and that the mind which came to see the adversities, the extremities, and hence the utter hopelessness of realistic life, felt the power of some monstrous, fatalistic thing behind all these ills, and trembled before it. It is simply an expression of the mind that cowered before the feeling of social uneasiness which became widespread after the post-war economic depression.

But the feat of probing this uneasiness, of grasping those fears, and of giving form to them in the excellent fashion here displayed is undeniably a meritorious one. This, of course, is the result of the author's peculiar gift consisting of sharp eyes and a strength of character which never yields to sentiment—a temperamental characteristic which is most forthrightly indicated perhaps in his portrayal of how calmly Kayoko, after killing her brother, glosses over the incident with an extraordinary presence of mind.

In every respect this is an excellent work, and a certain critic's (Yasunari Kawabata) designation of its author as Tensai Hakucho, or "Hakucho the Genius," is hardly perhaps an overpraise. To be sure, it was subjected to some adverse criticism as being, for a play, a bit too much like a novel; but in view of its splendid success when later it was performed before the footlights, this disparaging tone in critical circles, naturally enough, subsided. At any rate it deserves to be classed as a representative work of the last phase of what is known as "recent literature," which sprang in the wake of the Naturalist era. Moreover, the author himself, who appeared to have become slightly worn out after the publication of Shisha Seisha in consequence of his own involvement in the nihilistic outlook, became after all a thorough realist, and by the time he reached the state, seemingly beyond realism, such as is indicated in the present work, he had again occupied a first-rank position in the world of letters.

As a representative work of "recent literature" in its last stage, this may well be considered in connection with Katai Tayama's Zansetsu (Remaining Snow), Naoya Shiga's An'ya Koro (The Dark Road), and Riichi Yokomitsu's Kikai (Machine) and Shinen (Tomb of the Emperors.)—(K.B.S.)

Egypt to Boost Farms

Transocean

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Common Cause Observed By Japan, Latin America

(Continued From Page 6)

dinned into its ears by the United States. But "democracy," championed by the United States, is nothing but a slogan to extend its own influence.

What difference on earth is there between the position now occupied by President Roosevelt and the status of a dictator? And establishment of international peace, which the United States had been demanding of Japan, first and foremost, is nothing but a guarantee for an idle life in abundance for the "haves" at the sacrifice of these "have-not" countries. If international peace is absolutely necessary for the progress of world civilization, all the peoples in the world must have their living guaranteed. Otherwise, there would be no peace on earth even for a single day. But what is the situation? The United States has been and is demanding that both the Latin American countries and Japan accept its ruggedly individualistic contention.

(To Be Concluded)

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U.S. INFLATION WORSE AS SPENDINGS GROW

Supplementary Budget in Addition to Huge Appropriations Expected

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING

Prices Steadily Rising Despite Frantic Efforts of Administration

The Roosevelt Administration is now making frantic endeavors to raise the huge war costs which are approaching the $150,000,000,000 mark at an accelerated tempo, according to an Asahi special dispatch from Buenos Aires. Despite such efforts, the state of inflation now existing is considered likely to grow steadily worse, while the rate of industrial productivity expansion is lower than that of national defense funds boost.

The appropriations for the national defense program which were approved in the United States Congress since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia total the astronomical figure of $83,530,000,000 and, moreover, there is much possibility of a supplementary budget for the 1942-3 fiscal year being introduced, predicts the Asahi cable. Economic experts in Brazil are closely watching the manner in which the Washington Government will exert itself to carry out the huge spendings without causing an aggravation in the inflationary trend.

Appropriations Huge

The national income of the United States for the 1942-3 fiscal year, points out the dispatch, is estimated at about $110,000,000,000, of which $63,000,000,000 will be appropriated for the people's living expenses and $27,000,000,00 collected in taxes. Efforts will be directed by the White House toward making the remaining $20,000,000,000 flow into constructive channels considered effective in preventing the aggravation of inflation. Economic leaders in Washington, continues the cable, are emphasizing the necessity to enforce the so-called "compulsory savings system" under which part of the people's income will be absorbed at the source and are to be collected by the Government on condition that these funds are to be refunded after the settlement of the current war.

The March 21 issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) says in this connection that according to the statements of President Roosevelt, the national defense program for the 1942-3 fiscal year includes the construction of 60,000 aircraft, 45,000 tanks, and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns. The U.S. Government will release funds at the rate of $50,000,000,000 a month for the achievement of the project, while the maximum productive capacity of the United States industries is estimated at the production of $2,500,000,000 arms a month.

In these circumstances, efforts have been made toward shifting the U.S. industries from the peacetime setup to a wartime structure as well as the strengthening of the current economic control measures since the onset of the curuent hostilities with the Japanese Empire. For these purposes, the Wartime Production Bureau was newly created early this year, the manufacturing of automobiles prohibited on February 1 and the suspension of operation of radio apparatus works ordered on February 13. The production of canned provisions has recently been strictly restricted.

Many Out of Work

The rapid industrial reshuffle has thrown an additional 400,000 workers out of employment since the beginning of the war with a toll as of January 31 registering at 4,200,000. The Office of Production Management declared late last year that the number of the jobless would swell to 10,000,000 by the end of this year. The Oriental Economist opines that it is impossible for the munitions industry to absorb the huge army of the jobless.

Another obstacle in the way of operating the national defense program is the rising trend of commodity prices. The Office of Price Administration has been making efforts to check the price movement, but the lack of sufficient powers has been handicapping these endeavors. At present the director of the Office of Production Management is not provided with control powers over wages and agricultural products.

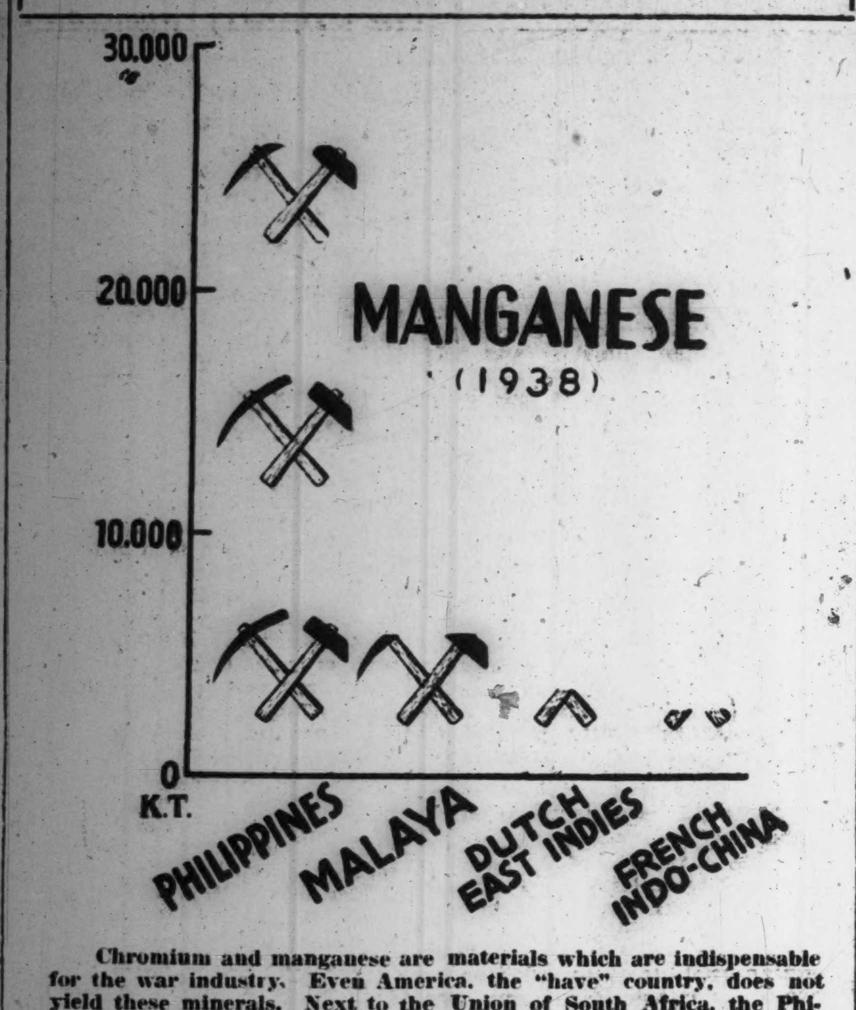
WARTIME INDUSTRY BRISK

Total Financing Syndicate Capital ¥660,000,000

The total capital supplied by the Wartime Financing Syndicate to industrial circles aggregated ¥660,000,000 by the end of March, equivalent to the maximum limit set by the Syndicate, demonstrating briskness of demand for funds by the wartime industry, according to the Asahi.

The Wartime Financing Syndicate was not entirely free from apprehension that the creation in the near future of the projected Wartime Financing Bank may affect its business. For the convenience of the two financing organizations an agreement has reportedly been reached which demarked fields of business activities of respective parties. According to the agreement the Wartime Financing Syndicate will continue to maintain business relations with its old clients.

None Mined in U.S.



Chromium and manganese are materials which are indispensable for the war industry. Even America, the "have" country, does not yield these minerals. Next to the Union of South Africa, the Philippines is the greatest manganese-producing country in the world. In this respect, too, the United States has suffered a severe blow in losing the islands to Japan. The island of Busuanga to the south of the Mindoro Straits is packed with manganese veins. The principal use of the metal is in production of manganese ores, about 95 per cent of the world's production of managanese ores, manganiferous iron-ores, and manganiferous zinc residium being consumed in metallurgical processes. Its chemical uses are as a constituent of oxidizing agents and coloring materials and as a flux in the smelting of silver and lead ores.

NEW GUINEA WEALTH AWAITS EXPLORATION

Island Rich in Gold Deposits And Agrarian Resources of Sugar, Cotton, etc.

New Guinea or Papua Island, on which Imperial Forces effected successful landings recently, is a treasure island awaiting exploration and development for the sake of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shinpo a Japanese economic magazine.

The island was known to white people already in the 16th century and in the beginning of the 19th century the Netherlands was the first country to start colonization on the southwestern coast regions of the island. With the Dutch failing in the enterprise, Great Britain in 1827 occupied the eastern part of the island and Germany started activities there by establishing the New Guinea Company backed by the Berlin Bankers' Syndicate. In 1884, Germany occupied the northeastern part of the island and the Bismarck islands. As a result of the World War the German territory on New Guinea was placed under the mandatory rule of Australia.

Rich in Gold Deposits

According to the journal, the island is noted for rich deposits of gold. However, for want of transportation facilities, these rich gold deposits remained untapped for years. With the development of aviation, gold mining has developed rapidly in recent years. The output of gold in 1929 was only 190,0000 Australian pounds in value, but in 1937 2,000,000 Australian pounds' worth was mined, reached further states the journal adding that the gold is transported from the mines in the interior to the coastal regions by planes. Lae and Salamaua where the Japanese Forces effected landings are well-known gold mining centers with a large-scale airfield in the neighborhood.

According to a census taken in 1937, inhabitants, except natives, numbered 5,897 of which 3,300, were Australian and British, 1,500 Chinese and 40 Japanese, continues the journal saying that the position the resident Chinese occupies in the economy of the island is important.

Chinese Live in Plenty

The Chinese, though few in number, play an active part in the trade with the original inhabitants, at the same time exporting sandalwood oil, dried trepangs and dried shark fins. In sharp contrast to the Chinese living in plenty, the original inhabitants are being placed in a condition of slavery because of exploitation by the white people.

Surveying the natural resources of the island, the paper states that of agrarian resources sugar, coffee, and tobacco are noted, while gold, petroleum, iron, platinum, and phosphate are already discovered mineral resources, concluding that with the progress of exploration much resources will be available for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Fleet Leaves Gibraltar

A formation of British warships sailed from the Gibraltar naval base on March 27 headed toward the Mediterranean Sea, according to a Lisbon report to the Nichi Nichi quoting neutral sources reports Domei. The mainstay of the formation, was composed of the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Eagle, the 31,000-ton battleship Malaya and the 5,450-ton heavy cruiser Hermione, the report said.

FACTORY REGULATION TO BE PROMULGATED

Monthly Investigation of Certain Manufacturers to Be Made Under New Ruling

Productive capacity, materials distribution and labor conditions of factories playing an important role in the carrying out of the national defense program will be surveyed once a month by the Commerce and Industry Ministry under an Important Factories Investigation Regulation which is to be put into effect on the basis of the Resources Investigation Law. Reports which are to be submitted by designated firms will be taken as data for the drafting of the material mobilization and industrial productivity expansion schemes as well as other important national policies.

Factories Under Survey

Those which will fall within the purview of the newly promulgated ruling are manufacturers of designated articles employing more than 15 workers and all manufacturers of military supplies which are to be specially appointed by the Commerce and Industry Minister. Industrial firms which will be affected by the regulations will be requested to report the following items to the Commerce and Industry Ministry directly or indirectly through the key industrial control associations; namely, monthly production, purchase and holdings of materials, consumption of electric power, number of workers, real wages of employers, condition of machinery and equipment and name of sub-contractors, and facilities.

Manufactures which will be approached in the monthly survey number 150 among which are included: pig iron, ferro-alloys, iron ore, ordinary and special steel, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum, antimony, steam engines, turbines, machinery and tools, automobiles, ball-bearings, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, acetone, methanol, glycerine, coal tar, explosives, synthetic oil, hardening oil, rubber manufactures, pulp, paper, rayon yarns, staple fiber yarns, cotton yarns, chemical fertilizer, soap, manila rope and resin.

Kanto Electric Meets

The inaugural general meeting of the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company was held at the Akasaka Sankaido Hall, Tokyo, on Monday at 11 a.m., according to Domei. Following a report by Chairman Arai of the promoters' committee in which was recounted the development culminating in the creation of the company, appointment of the following officers of the company took place: President, Shoji Arai; Vice-President, Kojiro Saito; Director, and chief of business department, Muneo Nitta; Director, and vice-chief of business department, Buemon Shindo; Director, and chief of administration department, Eiichiro Iwase; Director and chief of construction department, Kyotaro Takai; Director and chief of planning department, Rokuro Uyehara; and Goichi Iwase and Teruo Sato for managers of the Kanagawa and Saitama Branches respectively.

Officers Elected

The inaugural general meeting of the Kyushu Power Distribution Company was held at Hakata Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hakata, on Monday, which elected Heiemon Kimura for president and Yoshio Sakauchi for vice-president, according to the Asahi.

STANDARD SILK PRICE DECIDED BY MINISTRY

Raw Material Control Company to Grant Subsidy to Sericulturists

This silk year's standard prices for silk-worm eggs, cocoons and raw silk should stand also for the 1942-43 silk year, it was decided at the fourth meeting of the Raw Silk Committee held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister Monday to decide on the Japan Raw Silk Control Company's purchase prices in accordance with the Raw Silk Control Law and the Silk Price Stabilization Law, according to the Miyako Tuesday.

At the meeting attended by 23 committee members, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino and the ministry officials concerned, the ministry's original draft plan was approved without any amendment, as a result of which the purchase price of cocoons was decided to be fixed at the last silk year's price of ¥0.60 per unit of cocoons yielding 10 momme of raw silk.

Raise in Price

Although the cocoon price was set at 60 kake this silk year as in last silk year, a raise of some two kake in price is to be effected due to the alteration effected in the grading methods and the grant of subsidy to silk-raisers by the Japan Raw Silk Control Company, as declared by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, at the same committee meeting.

In connection with the decision of the standard prices of silk-worm eggs, cocoons and raw silk for 1942-43 silk year at the Raw Silk Committee meeting held Monday, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announced as follows:

"With the object of increasing cocoon production, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry intends to make the Japan Raw Silk Control Company grant subsidy of some 1.5 kake to sericulturists. Therefore, they will obtain in the sales price of cocoons an increase of some 2 kake, of which 1.5 kake is subsidy for the increased production of cocoons and 0.5 kake resulting from the grading method alteration."

FINANCE MINISTRY DECIDES DEPOSIT FUND ALLOCATION

Consumption of Government Bonds Amounting to ¥2,500,000,000 Announced for 1942

The Finance Ministry Deposit Fund Application Committee holding its 81st meeting on Monday at the Finance Ministry approved the plan for financing ¥3,076,000,000 for the 1941 fiscal year including ¥2,200,000,000 for accepting Government bonds and other items, in addition to ¥2,500,000,000 for the consumption of Government bonds during the 1942 fiscal year, according to the Miyako. Allocation of the abovementioned sums will be made in the manner described.

(1) A sum amounting to ¥7,500,000 for financing the Agriculture Re-Insurance Special Account for the payment of insurance money toward farmers who were stricken by natural calamities during 1941 fiscal year.

(2) A sum amounting to ¥40,000,000 for the relief of districts which suffered natural disasters, to supplement the ¥20,000,000 appropriated in May 1941.

To Encourage Salt Industry

(3) A sum of ¥1,960,000 for financing salt manufacturing equipment installed during the 1941 fiscal year for the encouragement of the domestic salt manufacturing industry.

(4) A sum of ¥8,430,000 for the relief and reconstruction of districts of Taiwan which suffered from earthquake in December 1941.

(5) A sum of ¥2,500,000,000 for acceptance and purchase of Government bonds which will be issued during the 1942 fiscal year.

(6) A sum of ¥127,000,000 for acceptance or purchase of Government guaranteed corporate debentures which will be issued during the 1942 fiscal year.

(7) A sum of ¥10,000,000 for the purchase of Manchoukuo Government bonds which are expected to be issued in this country in the April-June, 1942 period.

(8) A sum of ¥10,000,000 for the purchase of debentures of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation which will be issued in this country during the April-June 1942 period.

(9) A sum of ¥30,000,000 for financing the Chosen Postal Insurance Fund in the 1942 fiscal year.

(10) A sum of ¥50,000,000 for redemption of Government bonds owned by the Finance Ministry Deposit Bureau during the 1942 fiscal year.

The Government-guaranteed corporate debentures in question which will be accepted or purchased by the Deposit Bureau are those of: Fuel Development Corporation, Dai Nippon Airways Company, Manchuria Colonization Corporation, North China Development Company, Central China Development Company, Peoples Bank, Wartime Financing Bank, Peoples Rehabilitation Bank, Industrial Equipment Corporation, and Japan Iron Works.

Bill Clearings

March 31
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	344,170	162,413
Balance	44,124	25,512

Reshuffle Expected In Japan Bank Staff; Money Agency Forming

A major personnel shakeup is expected in the Bank of Japan shortly in step with the structural adjustments made in accordance with the amended Bank of Japan Law which passed the 79th session of the Diet, according to the Asahi. The authorities in making the changes are understood to take into account the work of the Monetary Control Association to be organized shortly. It is thought likely that nearly one-half of the directors and heads of the eleven bureaus and four departments that compose the bank will be changed. The main feature of the reshuffle is to have some of the directors of the bank take over the affairs of the more important bureaus.

BULLISH TURN TAKEN ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Indian Opposition to British Envoy Cheered Atmosphere on Floor of Market

A bullish sentiment pervaded Tokyo Exchange, new, on the short-term market Tuesday with the ware continuing to move upward, while transactions in miscellaneous were less brisk than expected. The long-term section was closed on account of the settlement day.

Foreign news that Mahatma Gandhi is opposing the proposal by Sir Stafford Cripps, the British special envoy to India, produced a cheerful atmosphere on the floor Tuesday, but the reaction of dealers was not so remarkable as previously expected. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.00 flat in the morning session, but made a rise of ¥0.50 by the end of the afternoon session.

As compared with the morning opening prices, N.Y.K., new, stepped up by ¥0.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥0.20, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.70, S.M.R. ¥0.10, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries by ¥0.70.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session were as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.50, N.Y.K., new, ¥90.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.20, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.80, S.M.R. ¥70.00 and Japan Steel Tubing ¥73.50.

Noteworthy is the sharp rise of government bonds on the spot market. Government bonds, kogo 5%, and second 5%, jumped by ¥0.10. The scarcity of sales is understood to be most responsible for the swing upward.

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.85	106.85	106.85	106.85
Second 5%	106.80	106.80	106.80	106.80
First 5s%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos-
Tokyo Stock, new	130.8	131.3	130.8	131.5
N. Y. K., old	104.9	105.0	104.9	...
N. Y. K., new	90.2	90.3	90.0	90.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.0	155.1	155.0	
Do. new	98.8	99.2	98.8	99.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.4	92.8	92.4	92.8
Osaka Stock, new	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.5
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	70.0
Mitsub'shi Heavy	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1
Hitachi Works	72.9	73.0	73.0	...
Japan Steel Tube	73.5	73.7	73.5	73.5
Japan Oil	77.9	78.0	77.9	77.9
Japan Mining	60.5	60.5	60.1	60.3
Manchurian Ind.	...	58.2	58.2	58.2

BONDS ISSUED FOR 1941 REACHED ¥10,191,000,000

Treasury Deficit Bonds No Longer Needed Owing to Increased Revenues

Government bonds amounting to ¥691,000,000 issued on March 30 by the Ministry of Finance brings up the total Government bonds issued during the 1941 fiscal year to ¥10,191,000,000, showing an increase of ¥3,307,000,000 compared with the total of the preceding year which amounted to ¥6,884,000,000, according to Domei.

The total Government bonds planned for issuance during the 1941 fiscal year amounted to ¥13,974,000,000 (inclusive of National Treasury Deficit Bonds amounting to ¥2,983,000,000) plus ¥1,122,000,000 carried over from the previous year, aggregating to ¥15,097,000,000, which left a balance of ¥4,911,000,000 unissued. Treasury Deficit Bonds amounting to ¥550,000,000 contained in the above balance, however, will no longer need to be issued inasmuch as State revenues have been considerably increased in the course of the year. Of the net balance amounting to ¥4,361,000,000 which will be carried over to 1942 fiscal year ¥4,330,000,000 represents the amount appropriated by the emergency special military account.

Moreover, the total amount of savings and patriotic bonds issued during 1941 fiscal year amounted to ¥258,000,000 and ¥174,000,000, respectively, aggregating to ¥432,000,000.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 31
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,273,894
Over Issues	573,894
Deposits	725,929
Loans	515,526

REVENUE INCREASE REALIZED BY S.M.R.

Industrial Development Scheme In Manchoukuo Proving All Round Satisfactory

Because of the progress made by the Manchoukuo industrial development scheme by which transportation has been greatly improved on all lines of the South Manchuria Railways Company, the revenue of the company for the fiscal year 1941-42 which ends March 31 will be remarkably increased, reports the general directorate of railways of the company at Mukden, according to the Nihon Kogyo dated Monday.

Of the railways revenue, that from passengers is expected to reach ¥227,000,000, an increase of 15 per cent over ¥194,000,000 gained in the previous fiscal year, while freight revenue in the current fiscal year is estimated to amount to ¥386,000,000, an increase of 18 per cent, as compared with the previous fiscal year which brought in an income of ¥319,000,000.

Other Sources of Revenue

In addition to the increase of revenue in the railways department of the company, an increase is also expected in revenue from hotels and dining cars. Another remarkable increase will be realized out of harbor and port management of the company with the expected sum of ¥25,000,000 besides the income from mining, synthetic oil and other industries under the management of the company.

With the expected revenue combined, the company's income is estimated to reach ¥840,000,000, the amount in the company's original budget estimate for the current fiscal year. Concluding, the paper asserts, the increase in the revenue of the company is attributable to the revision of the freight and passenger rates, increased production of special products by the country and coal, etc. in addition to the remarkable progress made in the country's industrial development scheme which spurred the active transportation on all the railway lines of the company.

EQUIPMENT CORPORATION WILL BUY IDLE MACHINERY

Investigations Now Being Made For Materials Mobilization Plan for 1942

With the establishment of a basic principle ruling appraisal of idle machinery, the Industrial Equipment Corporation is now set to launch full-fledged business activities, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Idle machinery expected to be bought by the Corporation will reach the ¥200,000,000 mark even at a conservative estimate.

When the material mobilization plan for the 1942 fiscal year is formulated based upon data prepared by the various offices of the Commerce and Industry Ministry which are now conducting investigations of idle machinery, the Corporation will draft its enterprise plan for the 1942 fiscal year, and will commence purchase of idle industrial equipment. With the unspent appropriations of ¥60,000,000 for the 1941 fiscal year, together with a new appropriation amounting to ¥150,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year, the Corporation will have some ¥200,000,000 at its disposal for the purchase of machinery in the new fiscal year. Of this amount ¥100,000,000 will be used for the purchase of idle textile machinery, the remaining ¥100,000,000 for those of iron and steel, special steel, machine manufacturing, chemical and other industries. Allocation of definite amounts for the purchase of idle equipment owned by different industries will be made upon the completion of their survey now underway.

At any rate the prospect of so large a spending by the Corporation for the purchase of idle machinery is attracting attention of interested circles in connection with the program for industrial reorganization, comments the paper.

Nagoya Power Firm Setup

The Chubu Electric Power Distribution Company was formally instituted at the inaugural meeting held at the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Monday at 10 a.m., capitalized at ¥200,000,000, according to Domei. The meeting approved the articles of organization drafted by the Organizers Committee which proved for one president, one vice-president, 11 directors, and one full-time auditor. The meeting also elected Masaji Kurushima, Utaro Rokkaku and Takeo Miyakawa for auditors, and Gentoku Watanabe and two others for councilor-directors. The company will commence business on April 1.

Chosen Raises Note Limit

As a result of arrangements with the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Chosen decided to raise the limit of note issue by ¥120,000,000 from ¥630,000,000 to ¥730,000,000, effective April 1, reports Domei.

The present step was taken in order to cope with the expanding circulation of notes within Chosen parallel with the increasing industrial activities in the peninsula.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

	Pre. day	Comp. with pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.5	same
N.Y.K. new, short-term	90.0	— .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	..	....
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	92.8	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.85	+ .15

MINISTRY TO PERMIT BRANCH TRUST FIRMS

For Operation of War Economy 120 Small-Scale Banks Will Be Established

In an attempt to spur the absorption of the floating purchasing power of the nation thereby to improve the operation of the war economy, the Finance Ministry has decided to permit the creation of an additional 120 small-scale branch offices of commercial and savings banks as well as trust firms, according to the Chugai.

The Finance Ministry has come to this decision in view of the fact that 180 offices of similar scale opened last autumn have been achieving exceedingly favorable business results and cooperating in the satisfactory progress of the national savings encouragement campaign, the 1941 fiscal year goal of which was fixed at ¥17,000,000,000.

The new step, however, by no means foreshadows the revision of the present Government's control policy over financial institutions in which importance has been attached to the absorption of small commercial and savings banks by the bigger banks. Although Finance Minister Okinori Kaya has been realizing the necessity for such an endeavor, he reportedly has recently found that the creation of branch offices of banking institutions had excessively been prohibited.

Branches in Factory Districts

The projected small-scale branches will be provided with a few clerks and stationed in factory quarters where the munitions boom is prevalent. These offices will make efforts to absorb the surplus money of the people as deposits and savings, but will not conduct loan business.

Meanwhile the Chugai also reports that some commercial bankers are now asking the Finance Ministry to lower the interest rates on deposits in savings banks, but savings bankers themselves are stiffly opposing the proposal on the ground that the lower rates will cause an unfavorable effect on the national savings increase movement.

The revised taxation system which will be put into effect on April 1 provides for higher taxes on individual income from bank deposits and savings, while money in savings banks will be exempted from the taxation. As a result of this discriminating treatment, interest rates on savings in commercial banks and trust firms will virtually be higher than that for savings banks.

People close to the Finance Ministry predict that the proposal will not be realized for the time being, because the Ministry has no intention to take any step regarding this problem.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL OPENS TO TRAIN MEN FOR SOUTH

Students Will Be Given Strict Discipline and Thorough Training

The long awaited School for Petroleum Engineering is slated to open on May 1, announces the Nikkan Kogyo. The inauguration of the School was somewhat delayed owing to the large amount of funds required for the installation of costly equipment and other educational facilities needed adequately to train men contemplating to move into the southern oil centers. With the backing of the Military authorities and interested Ministries, however, difficulties have been overcome, and the way is cleared for the opening of the school on May 1.

The school will have two departments, one completing courses in one year and the other in two. The selection of suitable instructors and appropriate text books is being carefully considered. Qualifications for admittance are graduation from secondary schools for the first department, and graduation from colleges and universities for the other. Students, aside from thorough-going training in engineering, will be subjected to Spartan discipline without which any wartime engineer will not be complete.

From 30 to 50 students will be recruited to start with, but the number may be increased to meet future demands.

Tohoku Companies Merge

Tohoku Power Distribution Company (capital ¥265,000,000), created by the consolidation of power companies of the seven prefectures lying in the northeastern part of Japan, convened an inaugural general meeting an Monday in Sendai, according to the Asahi. The Company will start business on April 1.

The meeting elected officers of the company including Ryosaku Shirose for president, Mannosuke Hashimoto and Teizo Hiraide for vice-president, and 11 directors and five auditors.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1942

The Cripps Proposal Is Revealed

Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals, announced Sunday night, turned out to be just about what was expected. British and American papers laud the scheme as a master stroke of statesmanship. English-language papers in India, fearful of British pressure, maintain a glum silence. Indian patriots living in regions beyond reach of British coercion loudly denounce it as a snare and delusion. These characteristic reactions should be sufficient to indicate very clearly to disinterested third parties the true nature of the British plan.

Both the circumstances under which Sir Stafford's plan was conceived and the stipulations of the plan themselves unite to give just one impression. That impression is that the British Government really cares nothing about the welfare of India itself but that its chief and only concern is to inveigle India by any means to support Britain in the present war. The fact that the whole scheme was frankly conceived as a wartime emergency measure is indication enough that the exigencies of the war were the motivating consideration and not the welfare of India.

The background of the whole affair is so well known that it hardly needs review. Briefly it is this: India is the treasure trove of the British Empire, the loss of which would send the almost insolvent Empire more quickly than ever into bankruptcy. India is also the strategic center of the British Empire, the loss of which would sever the Empire in two. India must therefore be held at any cost. But Britain is not powerful enough to hold India and must instigate the Indians into fighting for Britain. The hitch to this plan is that Britain has in the past exploited India so shamelessly that the British are naturally ashamed and embarrassed over their relations with India. The Indians are naturally so incensed over their treatment that they demand immediate and complete independence. How to make the unwilling Indians fight for Britain and how to make Britain's relations with India appear consistent with Britain's pretended idealistic war aims have been the great problem in reconciliation confronting the British leaders.

When the progress of the present war began to go from bad to worse for Britain, the Cripps Mission was conceived in England as a desperate emergency measure. It was the war and the war alone which inspired it; the future of India was only incidental or less than incidental. The circumstances of the formation of the Mission prove that fact.

Now the announcement of the proposals taken to the Indian leaders by Sir Stafford Cripps reveals that not only the circumstances but that the contents of the scheme likewise indicate clearly what Britain's motives are. The principal stipulations are that: (1) India will not be given independence but will be given dominion status after the present war is over; (2) the exact relationship between Britain and India will be determined by a treaty to be negotiated after the war between the British Government and an Indian constitutional convention; (3) any Indian state or prince or minority group can remain aloof from the dominion and negotiate a separate treaty with Britain giving it a special status; and (4) even after dominion status is achieved, Britain will continue indefinitely to control the military establishment while India will be expected immediately to assume the responsibility for organizing to the full the military, moral, and material resources of the country. Sir Stafford has also announced that there can be no modification of this scheme. It will either have to be accepted in its entirety or rejected completely.

No comment should be necessary on these provisions. Their meaning is obvious. The most essential matter of independence is definitely rejected; dominion status is promised after the war. But Britain made the same promise after the last World War, with results which are well known. What reason is there to believe that her promise this time will be worth any more than her broken promise of last time? Moreover, what assurance is there that there will be any British Government at all after the present war to keep or break any promise? After the urgent wartime necessity is over, what is there to prevent the British Government from dragging out forever the negotiations with an Indian constitutional convention? The very composition of such a convention, to say nothing of the terms of the contemplated treaty, will offer indefinite opportunities for interminable wrangling and interminable postponement. The Cripps plan is a promissory note with no security or collateral except the word of a chronic debtor who has defaulted in the past.

The proposed scheme most cleverly perpetuates the internal divisions which hamper India's national unity. Under the pretext of protecting minority rights, Britain has left a loophole whereby puppet princes subservient to British orders and out of tune with the majority of the Indian people can continue as separate political entities aloof from the Indian dominion. In the same way, racial and religious minorities can even organize themselves as separate regional dominions. England can pit one against the other and continue her traditional policy of "Divide and Rule." What improvement is such an organization over the present one? In fact it is a change in the wrong direction.

Finally, irony of ironies, Britain will continue indefinitely to control India's military establishment while the Indian people and the Indian Government are to assume immediately the responsibility for fighting Britain's war. This is the kernel of the scheme from the British point of view.

It is hardly to be expected that the Indians will accept such a plan, particularly when they have been denied the right to insist on any modifications. Aside from a few sycophants who flourish on the crumbs from the British table, no Indian would ever think of agreeing to the Cripps stipulations. Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest of all living Indians, has already come out strongly against the scheme.

The British politicians, clever schemers that they are, must have been fully aware that India would never accept their proposal. The purpose of the British in making such an impossible proposal must have been to create a pretext for taking drastic action in squeezing military resources out of India by force. "We have made every effort to be generous and cooperative, but the Indians have refused our cooperation," the British will now be able to say. "There is no alternative now but to make India obey us by force." It is the excuse to make such a statement that the Cripps scheme has provided. In this object, the Cripps Mission has been a magnificent British success; from the point of view of India the attitude of the Indians themselves offers the most eloquent testimony.

The Wombat

Wombats, of which there are several distinct species in Australia are small bear-like animals. Their short, furry bodies have a flattened appearance which is accentuated by their stubby, thick limbs, broad muzzle, and short neck. They do not climb trees but prefer to live by day in capacious burros, issuing forth at night to search for food, which usually consists of grass, roots, and bark.

Provided with powerful legs, sharp, curved nails, and strong chisel-shaped teeth, they are well-equipped for an underground life. Moreover, they can give a good account of themselves, if attacked in their burrow by a dog or other unwelcome visitor. If captured young, however, they can be easily tamed and will quickly adapt themselves to domestic life.

Wombats are found chiefly in the mountainous and wooded country of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

A Year Ago Today

April 1, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Philippine Army was engaged in the islands' first wide mobilization and maneuvers in two years with 30 specially detailed United States Army officers assisting in the 10-day training period. Notes were taken by Major-General George Grunet, Commander of the Philippines Department of the United States Army, and other officers on the weakness and strength of the trained Philippine Army reserves in anticipation of the time when they would take over active command and direction of the 150,000 troops in the event of a Pacific war. The repelling of landing parties was one of the points most emphasized in the intensive instructions and drill.

Paul V. McNutt, former Philippine High Commissioner, in a radio debate, declared that the granting of independence to the Philippines would mean the abandoning of three principles espoused by the United States, namely:

1. **The Open Door in China.**
2. **Integrity of the Chinese nation.**
3. **Freedom of the seas and of the air.**

"For America," he said, "the Sino-Japanese war now assumes the character of a preliminary action on the outer defense line of the Philippines, and hence becomes inseparable from our hope for peace. Therefore, all economic help given to China now means the inherent strengthening of our own outer defense."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., former Philippine Governor-General, in the same debate asserted, "Clearly what we must do is to continue the Administration's policy of building our national defense, which in this case means strengthening our fleet and the development of our Pacific bases particularly our air bases in Alaska."

ROOSEVELT INSTIGATES WORLDWIDE CONFLICTS

American People Fall Victim to President's Ambition

By A Special Correspondent

The War of Greater East Asia has knocked most preconceived notions for a row of loops. Events have kicked the props out from under nations and peoples, who tried to divide the world into "haves" and "have-nots." Such nations never doubted that when war came in the Pacific, Japan would be a push-over.

The man more responsible than any other for plunging the world into the present chaos is President Roosevelt. In his fervent desire to become the "Lord Savior of the World," he instigated the War of Greater East Asia by working hand in hand with Premier Churchill in an effort to strangle Japan.

As early as in 1938, the President was inciting the American people against this country, while telling them that he would keep them from foreign wars. By 1941, he had reached the climax of hypocrisy.

Dupes of Insane Ambition

If the American people have not already awakened to the realization that they have been made the dupes of their President's insane ambition, they will in time be shaken by the feeling of bewilderment that a self-ruling people should ever have allowed one man to wield so much power for evil over their prosperity and general welfare, however much persuasive power Mr. Roosevelt possessed.

What the American President knew was that the United States is a country of almost inexhaustible resources, and that the industry and ingenuity and productiveness of the American people are well-nigh inexhaustible. He believed that by utilizing this wealth, ingenuity and productiveness of the American people, he could become the "Supreme Savior of the World."

Whoever wants to know how the people of a great country can be hoodwinked and ruined by a dreamer, who sees himself as a superman is invited to study carefully the steps by which Mr. Roosevelt plunged his country into the present catastrophe.

Out of the welter of miscalculations, one great fact stands unchallenged today, that is the Roosevelt theory of world statesmanship is dead. Mr. Roosevelt conceived the idea that he could control the world. His has been the most glaring instance of misadministration and miscalculation in all American history.

Tragedy to U.S. People

This is a tragedy to the American people in the light of the guarantees they had been given when they re-elected Mr. Roosevelt to a third term of having their country kept definitely out of foreign wars.

"The United States today is at peace and it is going to remain at peace," the President told the American people in October, 1940. A month later, in November, he said, "Your President says this country is not going to war." A few days before that he said, "And while I am talking to you, mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

Alas, today, the American people are in a foreign war, a losing war, a war they did not want, a war about which their President assured them they would not enter.

They are in the war in the belief, perhaps, that they are crusaders, Americans going forth to liberate the world and establish a millennium of the four freedoms. A few years from now when the clouds have rolled on and peace is again restored to the world, the American people will realize as they did after the First World War, that they were fighting for a false cause, but it will be too late.

Pearls of Wisdom

He alone has energy who cannot be deprived of it.—Lavater

• • •

I am persuaded that he who is capable of being a bitter enemy can never possess the necessary virtues that constitute a true friend—Fitzosborne

• • •

Men of sense often learn from their enemies. It is from their foes, not their friends, that cities learn the lesson of building high walls and ships of war; and this lesson saves their children, their homes, and their properties.—Aristophanes

COMMON CAUSE FULLY OBSERVED BETWEEN JAPAN, LATIN AMERICA

U.S. Attempts to Extend Political, Economic and Military Domination Over Neighbor Countries

By HIDEO MIYASHITA

Part II

From Contemporary Japan, March issue, 1942

Stress on American solidarity is the other point in the Pan-American Conference, which attracts our serious attention. The idea of American solidarity began to assert itself at the special Pan-American Conference, which was called after the outbreak of a dispute between Italy and Ethiopia as well as of a civil war in Spain in 1936. And it formed the major subject of discussion at the eighth Pan-American Conference of 1938, which got under way immediately following signal victories attained by totalitarianism in Europe, as represented by Germany's advance to Czechoslovakia, the Franco Government's victory in Spain and the joining to the totalitarian camp by Spain, who has had close connections with Latin America from old times.

It may be easily seen what the United States had expected of the conference. The plan for joint defense of the American continents was adopted by the conference in the form of the Lima Declaration, as desired by the United States, though it was subjected to hot debate. While reaffirming solidarity of the Western Hemisphere, the Lima Declaration states that in case a country of the American continents is menaced, the other countries are determined to take every possible means in order to make their solidarity effective, by taking common concern over it. The declaration further provides that the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers be convoked at a proper time for the purpose.

U.S. Imperialist Policy

The evolution of United States' policies toward Latin America from the Monroe Doctrine to the "big stick" policy, then to dollar diplomacy, then to Pan-Americanism, then to the good neighbor policy, and finally to the stress on American solidarity, represents various manifestations of the American imperialist policy, based upon armed force and the "almighty" dollar. They have not in the least been discarded and each is stressed according to different circumstances and parties which American imperialism has to deal with. And policies, pursued by the United States toward the Central and South American countries since the start of the European war in 1939, have brought all the aspects of American imperialism into full play.

None would dispute the fact that the outbreak of the European war has given the United States a golden opportunity to make its policy toward Latin America a successful one. Britain, Germany and Italy are engrossed in the war, while not a few Latin American countries are suffering from the loss of their markets in Europe. The United States sees in these circumstances an opportunity far better than it has ever witnessed for the achievement of its aim. By resorting to all sorts of weapons at its disposal, the United States is striving to make a phenomenal advance to Latin America, politically, economically and militarily.

Monroe Doctrine Invoked

In the first place, the United States invoked the Monroe Doctrine after a long interval. In 1938, President Roosevelt hinted that the Monroe Doctrine would be applied to Canada. In September, 1939, when war broke out in Europe, President Roosevelt declared the Monroe Doctrine applicable to the European Powers' possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Again in 1940 when the status of Greenland became a question as a result of Germany's occupation of Denmark, he asserted that the Monroe Doctrine would be applied to Greenland, which, he said, lay in the Western Hemisphere. By extending the Monroe Doctrine's sphere of application, the United States has thus succeeded in rejecting European Powers' intervention and extending its influence to Greenland as well as in re-establishing its influence over Latin America.

Following its re-enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine which it believed served to tighten its hold on Latin America, the United States took another move toward the Central and South American countries, namely convocation of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers to stress American solidarity. In accordance with the Lima Declaration, the first Pan-American Conference of the Foreign Ministers was held at Panama, in September, 1939, and the second at Havana in July, 1940. That held at Rio de Janeiro in January was the third.

The first conference adopted the so-called Panama Declaration, which is designed to designate a 300-mile wide zone off the coasts of the American continents as a safety zone and further to prohibit the belligerent Powers' hostile action within this zone. At the same time, the conference reaffirmed American solidarity, resolved upon by the Conference, pledging all possible material and moral efforts to maintain solidarity on the part of all countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Powerful Impetus Imparted

The second conference is credited with the enactment of the so-called Havana Legislation, which stipulated that in case possessions of non-American countries in the Western Hemisphere were in danger of becoming subjects of transactions between non-American countries, they would be placed under provisional custody of countries in the Western Hemisphere to have their permanent disposal decided upon when such circumstances ceased to exist. It must be noted that the conference imparted a powerful impetus to further tightening of American solidarity, because it adopted a resolution, declaring that an attack or a menace of attack upon one country in the Western Hemisphere would be regarded by all other countries in the Hemisphere as that upon themselves and therefore appropriate measures would be taken by them to deal with such a situation.

Both the first and second conferences adopted resolutions, embodying various formulas for cooperation among the countries in the Western Hemisphere and concrete measures elaborated to carry them out. These facts show that the United States has practically succeeded in rallying Central and South American countries under its own banner and in organizing an unprecedentedly large group of neutral or non-belligerent countries. Those operations by the United States toward Central America, however, could not be regarded as measures designed to deal with external danger. On the contrary, they have been nothing more or less than spade work, undertaken by the United States to prepare the ground for its economic, political and military advance to the Central and South American countries.

Salient Case

Side by side with its efforts in stressing American solidarity, the United States has been energetically pushing its measures for facilitating its advance to Latin America. For instance, the United States is resuming its "big stick" policy, taking advantage of the growing dependence of Latin American countries upon itself as a result of the European war. A salient case in point is the dispatch of newly-commissioned American cruisers to South America for the ostensible purpose of controlling German "fifth columnists" there. Another is an invitation extended by the United States to the chiefs of military general staffs of the Latin American countries to inspect its military might.

But the United States is depending most upon the "almighty" dollar in manipulating Latin American countries. Indeed, at no time has the dollar diplomacy been pursued more energetically and more boldly than now by the United States toward the Central and South American countries. The United States is promising to purchase merchandise of those Central and South American countries which have lost their markets in Europe; the U.S. is granting loans to those which have been plunged into financial difficulties by the war; and it is supplying Latin American countries with daily necessities.

By pursuing dollar diplomacy, the United States is not only seeking an outlet for its merchandise and securing the source of supply of strategical materials necessary for its munitions industry, but is making a political advance to Latin America and obtaining military bases there.

Since the start of the European war, the United States has been leaving no stone unturned to establish its political, economic and military domination over Central and South America. Its frantic efforts culminated in the convocation of the Third Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January, through which it wanted to induce the Latin American countries to join the Anglo-American camp in order to make them bear the brunt of the Axis onslaught, while fully utilizing the material resources in Latin America on its part. The real intentions of the United States must have been known to the Latin American statesmen who attended the conference.

Understand Each Other

It is the writer's firm belief that there is a common cause between the Japanese nation and the Latin American peoples, who sympathetically understand each other's position vis-a-vis the United States. In the first place, the Latin American countries were subjected to stern demands by the United States at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers to safeguard "democracy," while prior to the start of the Pacific war, Japan had the necessity for establishing world peace

(Continued on Page 4)

—Of Things Japanese—

'HAN' INSEPARABLE

By MOCK JOYA

Not even a day can the people of Japan live without their "han" or "in." For receiving delivered packages, registered letters or money, or or writing documents to be submitted to Government offices, the han or seal is necessary. Even in purchasing some daily necessities the han is required. Most men and even some women daily carry their seals with them, for they may suffer much inconvenience if they fail to have their han. One's signature has to be supplemented by his seal, as the signature there is not sufficient to legalize a document. There is a system of jitsuin or registered seals, which is an excellent method of identification as none but the rightful owner of the registered seal can use it.

The custom of using a han or in seems to have generally been adopted in the country in the eighth century, following the system in China. It is recorded in an ancient document that in 704 A.D. all provinces were instructed to make and use provincial seals. Now there are the Imperial Seal and State Seal, and also all Government offices and officials have their respective official seals.

Instead of the han, sometimes "kao" (flowery impression) or "kakihan" (written seal) is used. This is a sort of a simplified signature. It was during the 14th century that this was first used by Court officials, nobles and warriors. One character of one's name is either simplified or written in a running manner, or two characters are joined together in a decorative way, or sometimes a design of no particular meaning is adopted. In writing the kakihan, there are the two different styles, the Nobles' and the Warriors'. Also each family has its traditional way followed through successive generations.

Some of the kakihan of ancient people are very picturesque and decorative. Even today the kakihan is generally used by Cabinet Ministers, other high officials and Peers. Some take considerable trouble in designing and learning to write their kakihan.

SUMATRA STORES RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES

Island as Large Producer of Key Materials Valuable to South

By FUMIO YAMADA
Research Director,
Institute of the Pacific

The South Seas is generally considered the treasure house of the world, and in this region the Netherlands East Indies is the richest in natural wealth. Whereas most of the other southern countries produce a limited number of materials, the Dutch archipelago is extremely plentiful not only in terms of quantity but of variety.

Consisting of hundreds of islands, large and small, the Netherlands colony covers a vast territory and accordingly there is a marked difference in natural and economic conditions between various islands. Java, for instance, has been developed considerably, while the greater part of New Guinea still remains untouched and is economically an unknown quantity.

Among the three major outer islands—Celebes, Borneo and Sumatra—where investigation has progressed to such an extent as to reveal their respective economic potentialities, the last named is the most important so far as we are informed of. This is not only because the island is abundant in key materials but because it is located on the vital line of world traffic and constitutes a center of the South Seas economic sphere.

By far the most important material available in Sumatra is petroleum. Palembang is the largest center of this industry in the Netherlands East Indies. In its neighborhood there are two oilfields—Palembang and Jambi. Inclusive of turnout from other fields, Sumatra is responsible for more than 66 per cent of the East Indies' total production. Even if account is taken of the whole of Greater East Asia, that island is the largest producer, supplying over one-half of the aggregate regional production.

Great Rubber Producer

The second important item is rubber. Plantations prosper in the southern and northern parts of Sumatra with Palembang and Medan as distributing centers. Not only is the island the largest rubber producer in the Dutch archipelago but prospects are so bright that time will come when it will take the place of Malaya as a rubber producing center of the world.

Other farm resources are tobacco, palm oil, tea, rice, Indian corn, tapioca, and copra. The Deli district with Medan as a center is noted for superior tobacco leaves suitable for cigars. The East Indies is responsible for 46 per cent of the world's palm oil production, and the bulk of its supply comes from Sumatra. Sumatra cannot compete with Java in other crops, such as rice, tea, coffee and cacao, but it does not mean that its soil is unsuitable (except sugar which is monopolized by Java due to exceptionally favorable climatic conditions), but that limited demand and labor shortage are the major responsible factors. If sufficient labor can be supplied in future, Sumatra can attain self-sufficiency in rice and other foodstuffs.

Second Largest Producer

Besides the aforementioned oil, Sumatra produces such minerals as tin, bauxite, and coal. Tin is plentiful in Banka, Billiton, and Singkep islands, and Sumatra as a whole is the second largest producer next only to Malaya. Bintang Island off Shonanto (Singapore) is noted for superior bauxite. There are two coalfields, the one near Padang and the other near Palembang.

The foregoing survey is sufficient to show that Sumatra is a match for Java even in terms of actual production. Not only will its economic value increase considerably if latent resources are developed but its position looms large if studied from other points of view—military or otherwise.

Among the industries which can and should be promoted in Sumatra, livestock raising claims first consideration because this industry is rather backward in the proposed East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Although no large-scale project has yet been undertaken there, highland districts in the western and central parts are undoubtedly suitable for grazing of cattle, horses and sheep.

Then, efforts must be made to promote the hydro-electric industry in the mountainous districts. The industry has yet made no tangible development throughout the East Indies, but this is attributed to the smallness of local demand. If modern industry and traffic make more strides, demand for electric power will increase to such a degree as to necessitate construction of more power plants. In such an eventuality, the southern part of Sumatra will be a very promising site for modern enterprises because many minerals are available.

Sumatra, together with Shonanto, forms a pivotal point of South Seas communications, and this considerably enhances its economic value. When a New World Order is set up in future, Shonanto will certainly become the hub of traffic between East Asia and Europe via the Indian Ocean; Thus, the geographical importance of Sumatra needs no further explanation.

In order to push our future overseas expansion, we must select thinly-populated areas as a principle. New Guinea may be a promising colony, but its development is a difficult task and must be carried out on a long-term basis because the island has not yet been fully explored and investigated. In Sumatra where industry has made some progress and economic potentialities have been evaluated as surveyed in the foregoing, Japanese settlers, if dispatched, can well anticipate successful economic results.

Condensed from the Taiheiyo, February issue, 1942, and translated by Contemporary Opinions.

—Synopsis of—

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

JINSEI NO KOFUKU
(The Happiness of Human Life)
1924

By HAKUCHO MASAMUNE

This is a play in three acts, a comparatively short piece with but a few characters. It is crammed with extremely nihilistic ideas. The happiness of human life, it says, exists only in death and madness. There is no rational validity in life, and to pin one's hopes on it is the height of human stupidity. To this extent, therefore, the control of a mysterious, uncanny power over our life upon earth is an absolute thing. Depending on how one looks at it, this work may be described as a cynical drama which finds the happiness about which it philosophizes in the very stupidity of man who lives without realizing that such, indeed, is the nature of human life.

Toyojiro Anjo, a victim of nervous disorder, lived with his half-sister in his villa near the seashore for recuperative purposes. Obsessed with the notion that since his father had killed a number of men—though, for what reasons the play does not show—he would undoubtedly, at least once in his life, do the same thing, Toyojiro was haunted by a sense of inward terror. His half-sister Kayoko was descended from the same father, and since she was born under an horary sign that decreed that a woman so born would violently destroy her husband, he believed that she was destined to meet with a far greater danger, and hence misfortune, than that which awaited him. He therefore considered that she would be a lot happier if he took her life before she married. While waiting for a suitable opportunity to carry out this plan, he feared that Kayoko might see through his intentions, and became a nervous wreck.

Inquire After Ailment

His brother Kitao happened to pay him a visit to inquire after his ailment, which led him to think that it might have been the result of Kayoko's informing Kitao of some extraordinary change in his manner. Just at the time a young woman was found murdered in the mountain back of the villa. On hearing this, Toyojiro suspected it to be the work of Kitao, who had arrived on a late train the night before. The caretaker of the villa, a trusted servant named Toshichi, also suspected Kitao and was inclined to take a harsh attitude. Kitao himself, who had been making every effort to relieve his brother of his nervous ailment, felt the pressure that was thus being brought to bear upon him, and gradually lost his equanimity.

Toyojiro, on the other hand, became irritated by this atmosphere, becoming excited. In the end he attempted to carry out what he had planned by strangling Kayoko to death. Kayoko, resisting violently, seized his throat, so that it was he himself who was killed. At this moment Toshichi appeared on the scene. Kayoko told him that her brother had apparently fainted; that she was afraid of going near his brother, and directed him to look into the matter. One glance at Toyojiro's figure, and Toshichi knew that he had not fainted, but been murdered. He promptly suspected that Kitao was the perpetrator of this crime also. He had previously seen the brothers engage in a fierce quarrel and simply linked it with this case. Kitao, thrown into bewilderment and mental disorder by the succession of murders, admitted in the course of the police investigations that he was guilty of the two crimes.

Confession Not Taken

Some time later Kayoko heard from Terahama, a friend of her brothers, that Kitao's nerves were gradually quieting down. Breaking into a frantic mood, she confessed to Terahama that it was she who had killed Toyojiro. She told him it was terrible that Kitao should believe, even after he had recovered his senses, that the murder had been committed by himself; that she had strangled her brother on the spur of the moment, yet that it might rather have been a happy circumstance for a man like him; and that she herself would have been happier to have been killed by Toyojiro at the time than to be living in her present agony. Terahama, however, did not take her confession seriously. He merely felt that she was again in her tantrums, and tenderly looked after her.

A gruesome atmosphere pervades this work. The sad, desolated sort of weirdness which was revealed in Shisha Seisha of the same author is here probed yet more deeply, and grasped as the psychology of mysterious human beings who appear to be manipulated by some kind of alluring force. Hence, the speech of every one of the characters and their emotional stirrings are invested with a strongly alluring compulsion. Toshichi, for example, notwithstanding he is a minor character and in spite of the fact that he is a typically worldly-minded man who is given to shallow thinking, is nevertheless marked by a lurid streak. So that though the work is a commonplace one, yet it conveys the fears of a strange state of mind which are beyond human calculation.

Spiritualistic Spell

It may be said of the work that it is subjective yet realistic and it may also be said that the author's observation, though directed toward the realistic, has a thorough grasp of something in the nature of spiritism. And this spiritualistic spell is somehow linked with a kind of karma. The son of a murderer

(Continued on Page 4)

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Press Comments

Wednesday, April 1

NICHI NICHI—Compromise Means Suicide for India
HOCHI—Internal Discord Intensified in United States And Britain
KOKUMIN—Seven Power Pacific Military Conference
ASAHI—Mineral Products in South and Japanese Industry

Compromise Means Suicide For India

NICHI NICHI—The contents of the British proposal to India were made clear in an address broadcast by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, on the night of March 30.

According to the proposal, if India enters the war on Britain's side, a new constitution will be framed immediately after the cessation of hostilities by an elected body to create a new Indian union with Dominion Status, which will assure India the same constitutional status as the British home country.

The executive committee of the National Congress Party, guiding power of the Indian independence movement, is said to have been holding over its final decision toward the British proposal. We believe the Party will reject entirely such a deceitful proposal. The National Congress Party, which represents the majority of the Indian population, had already declared its unwillingness to collaborate with Britain's imperialistic war before the arrival of Sir Stafford. Since they do not wish to be a component element of the British Empire, the promise of Dominion Status means nothing to the Indians. Immediate and complete independence is the demand of the majority of Indian people. Such vague promises as "Dominion Status after the cessation of hostilities" is not wanted by them.

If India were a country bound to the British people with racial and cultural ties as in the case of Canada and Australia, the bait of Dominion Status would not be entirely meaningless. India, however, from racial, cultural, traditional and geographical standpoints, is Asiatic, and has fundamental differences which make it impossible for them to live together with the Anglo-Saxon countries. This is the very reason why India must gain complete independence.

Using the usual British intimidatory method, Sir Stafford is reported to have told the Indian leaders that, should India reject the British Government's proposal, it would be impossible to take any measure until after the cessation of hostilities.

"After the cessation of hostilities" repeatedly pointed out by Sir Stafford, in reality will turn out to be the situation when the British Empire finally collapses, suffering from the agony of a defeated nation.

Foreseeing the world situation calmly, which makes the British defeat inevitable, India should give no room for British intimidation and deceit. Paying no heed to any proposal, India must push ahead for the attainment of complete independence. Compromise is nothing but suicide for the Indian independence movement.

Internal Discord Intensified In United States and Britain

HOCHI—As the military bases of the United States and Britain in the Pacific Ocean were being taken one after another by the Imperial Forces following the opening of the Greater East Asia War, the American and British people began to realize the deceitfulness of their Governments' propaganda.

In reply to severe criticism directed at them as well as to conceal their defeats, the United States and British Governments have been shouting about the reorganization of their military structure in the Pacific with Australia as a new base, the formation of the second front in Europe, the seduction of the Soviet Union over to their side and the strengthening of their defense in North Africa and West Asia.

Even a child knows whether it is possible or not to stage effective counter-offensives against Japan with Australia as the new base of operation under the prevailing situation in the Pacific, where all key bases of the Anglo-American Powers have been seized by the Imperial Forces who have also secured control of the sea and air surrounding Australia. Quite similar to their empty plan in the Pacific, the much-heralded counter-attacks in Europe must also be a mere "paper" plan.

While they are trying to conceal their successive defeats on all fronts, both in the East and West, the military situation is entering a most critical stage. Realizing that it is almost impossible to retrieve their declining fortunes under the prevailing situation, some far-sighted people in Britain and America have begun to assail their Governments' policies, and serious differences of views have been noticed as to their military tactics.

According to a special dispatch from Berlin, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet and concurrently Chief of Naval Operations, is reported to have recently filed a strong protest with President Roosevelt. Judging from other foreign cables, such opposition of views have been intensified of late in the United States Government. There are already rumors that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Henry Lewis Stimson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox will be relieved from their posts.

Such evidence clearly indicates the American people's dissatisfaction with the war policy of the Roosevelt administration. Thus, with the War of Greater East Asia as a turning point, the very foundation of the Roosevelt Government is undeniably being rocked.

Public opinion is quite similar in Britain toward the Churchill Cabinet. Despite several Cabinet reorganizations since the formation of the present Cabinet, the people's indignation to the series of debacles has been mounting.

As the situation worsens, the weakness of the present Government in the United States and Britain will inevitably come to a collapsing point. In this sense, we shall watch with the keenest attention the further advance of the Imperial Forces and the forthcoming spring offensive of the Axis Powers in Europe.

Seven Power Pacific Military Conference

KOKUMIN—President Roosevelt is reported to be planning to call a Pacific military conference composed of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Chungking. It is nothing but an indication of his irritation over the successive defeats of the Allied forces.

No matter how they lay their heads together in order to discuss their anti-Japanese offensive plans, the weakness of those nations before powerful offensives of the mighty Imperial Forces was eloquently exposed in the destruction of the combined fleet of the Allies in the sea battles off Java.

Closing their eyes to the actualities and destruction confronting the United States and Britain, the Chungking regime still continues to entertain illusions. Despite the successive defeats being suffered by the Anglo-American forces, Chungking, still dreaming of final victory, has been keeping up useless resistance.

If Chiang Kai-shek fails to understand the true significance of the War of Greater East Asia in order to establish lasting peace in this part of the globe, he must also be destroyed together with President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill. He is the very person who has thrown 400,000,000 Chinese into extreme distress by putting up resistance against Japan at the instigation of the United States and Britain. He seems to still believe in the so-called counter-offensives of the United States and Britain against Japan, but the result of the Seven Power Pacific Conference will clearly show the impossibility of retrieving their lost fortune.

Mineral Products in South And Japanese Industry

ASAHI—Much has been said already as to the petroleum question in the southern regions. But there are a great number of resources, such as rubber, aluminum and lead, there which require our intensive study.

Although the over-production of rubber in the South, which reaches 1,500,000 tons per annum, has often been feared, it is quite feasible to use it as a material for the manufacturing of high grade fuel. This question has been studied since before the outbreak of the China Affair. Although an industrial value was not attached to it formerly, it should be re-examined again as a new question. Agricultural resources abundantly found in the South must also be given intensive study to utilize them as raw material for aeronautical fuel.

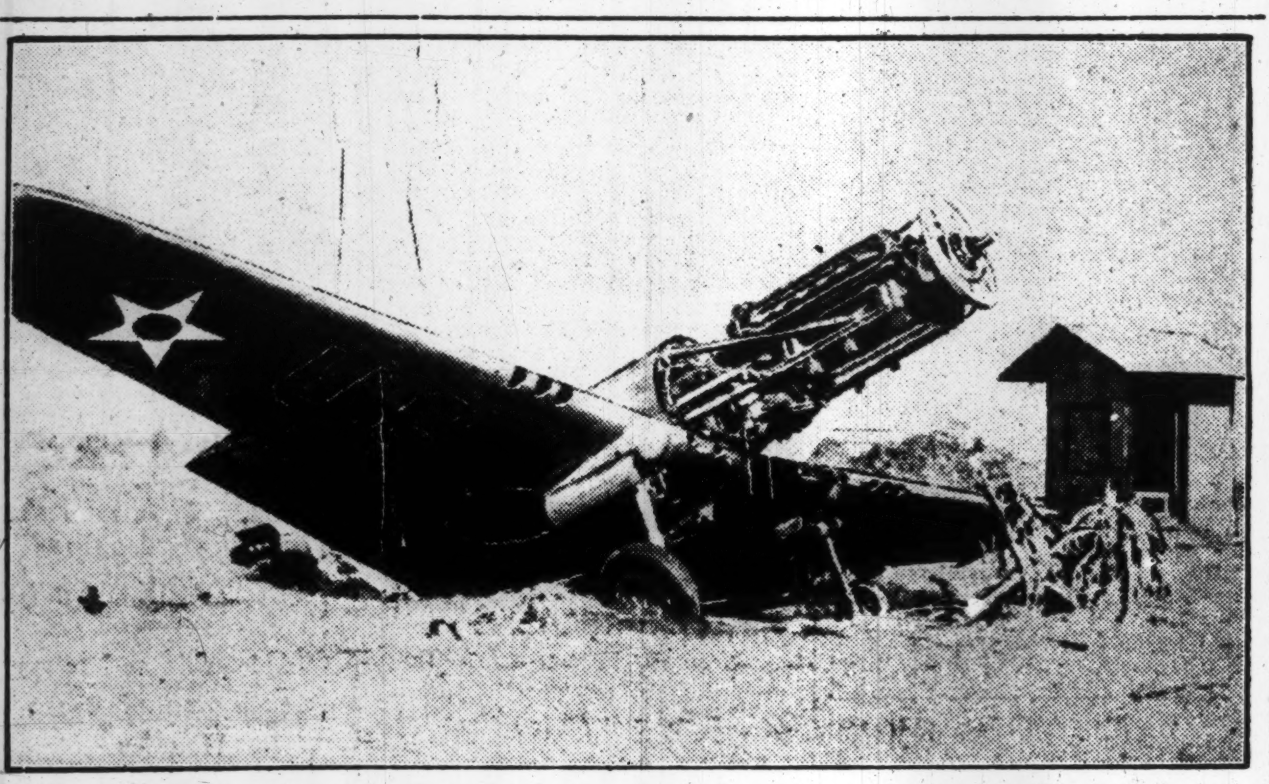
It is a matter for congratulation that high grade aluminum which is indispensable for airplane manufacturing is abundant in the southern regions. Although aluminum ores are found in other regions also, they are quite inferior to those in the South in quality. The lead produced in the South must also be said an important resource for this country.

There is no way of substituting the shortcoming of certain metals by industrial products. In this sense, the securing of rich mineral resources in the South gives bright promise for the future of our munitions and general industries.

U.S. Gold Holdings Down

Gold bullion in the United States at the end of February this year totaled $22,700,000,000, declining by $80,000,000 compared with the $22,780,000,000 at the close of November, last year, the Chugai reported from Shanghai today. The decline was due to gold shipments by the United States Government to several South American countries, the report added.

U.S. Air Pride Meets Doom



The above photo taken by a member of the Imperial Navy Air Force, shows the remains of an American combat plane somewhere in Bali, after Japanese raiders had finished their work of destruction. Though claimed to be technically superior by the enemy, the astounding weakness of the vaunted American air force in the War of Greater East Asia before the lashing offensive of the Japanese, has been proved convincingly to the world. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

THAI DECISION MADE BEFORE WAR BEGAN

Rumors That Premier Pibul Was Influenced by Japanese Victories Exploded

Luang Pibul Songgram, the Thai Premier, is a man of sincerity, and his decision to cooperate with Japan was reached long before the current war, declared Colonel Hiroshi Tamura, Military Attache at the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok, in describing the situation in Thailand at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Colonel Tamura stated that the cooperation now being accorded by Thailand to Japan by virtue of the Offensive and Defensive Pact existing between the two countries is of historical significance to East Asia.

"Japan", he said, "from the time of the outbreak of the Manchuria Affair, had been striving alone to establish a new order in Greater East Asia on the basis of the spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu' as there was not one single country in this part of the world which extended voluntary cooperation toward Japan's greater cause. The role played by Thailand in permitting Japanese troops to pass through the country following the conclusion of the Pact, needs no mention."

Negotiations between Japan and Thailand got under way in 1932, immediately after the bloodless revolution for a constitutional revision; and in spite of the strong Anglo-American influence, the talks progressed smoothly.

"About three years ago," he added, "Japan, leading all other Powers, signed a treaty on equal terms with Thailand, and later, in 1940, the Japanese-Thai Amity Pact was concluded, thus cementing firmer the relations between the two countries.

"Immediately, Britain and France signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Thailand.

On this occasion, a proposal was made to Japan to conclude a similar pact, but since Japan and Thailand were not adjacent countries, and moreover, as Japan did not dream of launching an attack on Thailand, such an agreement was deemed absolutely unnecessary and the offer was declined.

F.I.C. Border Dispute

"An important incident after that was the mediation by Japan which brought about an amicable settlement to the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute. This had considerable bearing on the successful conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance. The fair attitude and sincerity with which Japan mediated in the border dispute had a very favorable effect on the Thai people, who dispensed with their pro-British attitude in favor of a pro-Japanese sentiment.

"Then came the time for the Anglo-American Powers to plot the now broken A.B.C.D. ring aimed at the encirclement of Japan. But in forming this camp, the problem concerning Thai became one of the biggest headaches to America and Britain, who tried desperately to cajole Thai into siding with them and at the same time, craftily increased their economic pressure on the country."

The Anglo-American machinations, Colonel Tamura continued, became gradually bared with the peaceful advance of the Japanese troops into French Indo-China; but Thai, knowing full well the consequences which might befall the country should it "play with fire," maintained strict neutrality.

Meanwhile, Sir Josiah Crosby, the British Minister to Bangkok, resorted to various means in an at-

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil Eases Pressure On Japanese Diplomats In Fear of Retaliations

Fearing retaliatory treatment to Brazilian diplomats in Japan, the Rio de Janeiro Government, since March 25, has permitted Itaro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador, as well as Japanese military and naval attaches to freely leave their residences, according to an Asahi dispatch received here on Wednesday, reports Domei. The Brazilian Government's change in attitude was said to have resulted from the repeated protests made by Ambassador Ishii. Meantime, the report stated that Brazil's pressure on Japanese residents in Sao Paulo and farm laborers and merchants in other places has been intensified.

BANK'S ISSUE LIMIT UPPED BY MINISTRY

Bank of Japan Notes Boosted To ¥6,000,000,000 Effective Today

As another concrete step toward strengthening the controlled currency system, the Finance Minister under today's date, announced the extension of the legal note issue limit of the Bank of Japan from ¥4,700,000,000 to ¥6,000,000,000 effective immediately, reports Domei.

The present step was taken by the Government to guarantee the smooth operation of economic transactions in order to cope with the phenomenal expansion of wartime industrial activities.

Economic observers, however, declare that the Government will continue to adhere firmly to its basic financial policy of checking the unnecessary expansion of note circulation through the encouragement of national savings and strengthening control over industrial funds.

Commenting on the increase of the legal issue limit of the Bank of Japan, the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo today editorially hailed the new Government step as "a natural and appropriate step necessary to cope with the expanding industrial productivity and increasing commercial transactions parallel with the development of the national economic power.

It is recalled that the maximum note issue in 1941 reached ¥6,200,000,000 toward the close of 1941, eclipsing the legal issue limit by ¥1,500,000,000.

Simultaneously, the Finance Ministry announced the increase of the legal note issue limit of the Bank of Chosen from the present ¥630,000,000 to ¥750,000,000 and that of the Bank of Taiwan from the present ¥240,000,000 to ¥270,000,000, respectively.

NOTHING NEW NOTED IN CRIPPS' PROPOSAL

Japanese Spokesman Recalls Britain's Former Promise That Was Not Fulfilled

Commenting on the plan proposed by Sir Stafford Cripps for the solution of the India problem, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, made a statement at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Wednesday. His statement, in full, follows:

The Cripps' plan for the settlement of the India problem which was jealously guarded was finally made public the day before yesterday in the form of a statement. As had been generally expected, there is nothing new in the proposal which can appeal to the intelligent Indian people.

The gist of the plan is:

1. That India is to furnish all possible resources in men and material to fight Britain's war under complete control of the British Commander-in-Chief. In other words, India is to serve, as in the last Great War, as a tool with which to carry out the British imperialistic designs.

2. For this out-and-out sacrifice for Britain, India's reward is the usual promise of a self-governing Dominion Status for which negotiations are to be conducted the year after the war. Ignoring all historic circumstances surrounding the question of the India problem, Cripps called upon the people to turn their back to the past and to accept the British proposals. In order to make the Indians swallow the proposals as a whole, Cripps made an excuse, saying, "In these troublous times we cannot set about forging a new constitution. It is too important a matter for the future of India to be improvised in a hurried way."

Old Promise Recalled

It is superfluous to recall that a similar promise was made to India by the British Secretary of India, E. S. Montague, in his statement in the House of Commons, on August 20, 1917, when Britain was, as now, in bad need of India's help. Twenty-five long years have passed since Montague's promise was made. Has Britain made any earnest endeavor to carry out that promise during these long years? No. It seems Britain can make promises freely when she is hard faced but to carry out such promises is entirely another matter for her. To say there is no time to forge a constitution for India now is tantamount to saying that there will never be time for the consideration of the welfare of the 390,000,000 people of India.

Moreover, if the matter is too important for the future of India to be improvised in a hurried way, why does Britain force India to decide her future within a brief space of only a few days by pres-

(Continued on Page 2)

R.A.F. Bombing of Japanese Hospital Ship Denounced as Infringement of Legal Canon

Declaring Japan is absolutely justified in denouncing Britain for its latest ruthless attack on the Japanese hospital ship, Asahi Maru, Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, authority on International Law, pointed out that not only have the British violated the fundamentals of International Law but they have completely disregarded the common principles of human morality and righteousness.

"It is true Britain has a good record, having no black marks chalked against her for shelling hospital ships in both World War I and II but one begins to doubt British tradition when one realizes that Germany has been waging a war on the European continent and has had no use for hospital ships," he stated.

"Therefore, there was no necessity for Britain to adhere to the principles of International Law. In order to cover up her numerous setbacks in East Asia, the once proud British Lion has stooped pretty low to seek spiteful revenge.

"The 1906 Geneva Treaty clearly states that a State has the right to build vessels for the purpose of transporting ill and wounded soldiers as the name and other details of the ship are notified to the other States before the outbreak of hostilities.

"An act of this kind is unforgivable. We must protest!"

ANTI-BRITISH WAVE GREETS CRIPPS' PROPOSAL TO INDIA; MARTIAL LAW IS REPORTED

British Marines Aboard Japanese Warship Understand Significance of Bushido Spirit

Another exposition of the Bushido spirit was revealed on the moonlit waters of the Java Sea during the Naval Battle off Surabaya, when a Japanese warship rescued the drowning crew of an enemy ship, reports a Naval Press correspondent to the Chugai Shogyo on March 31. The correspondent visited the rescued crew on board the Japanese battleship at a certain base, and was told the following story:

February 27:

The gently undulating waters of the Southern Pacific were aglow under the rays of the setting sun when the Japanese Navy operating in the Java Sea suddenly discovered the approach of the Allied British and American fleet.

Bathed in the red glow of the sun, a fierce battle began at once. The sun sank below the horizon, and still the battle raged on. Darkness fell, and a myriad of stars twinkled down on that grim fight of ocean giants.

The roar of mighty guns, the yells of fighting men, and the crash of bursting shells filled the night with a deafening sound. The dazzling beams from the searchlights, and flashes of flame from the mouths of the guns split the darkness. All at once, a mighty detonation, rising above the roar of the guns, shook the air, and a vivid sheet of flame shot up from one of the enemy warships. Its powder magazine had blown up. The flames from the doomed ship lit up the surrounding waters with a lurid glow, which became fainter and fainter as the ship gradually sank beneath the waves.

The battle raged on. The stars grew fainter and fainter as dawn approached, and when at last the tropic sun rose, its rays lit up a calm, placid sea, and the battle-scarred but victorious forms of the iron grey-hounds of the Japanese Fleet.

The Commander of one of the battleships suddenly noticed some struggling forms in the water. Whipping his binoculars to his eyes, he looked more closely. His surprise may be imagined when he discovered that they were British or American marines who were clinging to make-shift floats or lifebelts, and apparently in the last stages of exhaustion. They were looking in the direction of the Japanese battleship, and were shouting hoarsely, "Help! Help."

The Commander looked at them in pity. He wanted to rescue them, but there were serious responsibilities on his shoulders. Enemy submarines were even then approaching the Japanese Fleet. But that was not all. The next move had to be carried out with all speed, and there was no time to be lost. But to leave these helpless men, enemies though they were, in the water. . . . No, he couldn't do it. The Bushido spirit of the Imperial Navy forbade it.

"Lower the boats! To the rescue!"

The command rang out in the still morning air.

"Look-outs! On the alert for submarines!" A supplementary order rang out. The vigilant eyes of the look-outs swept the sea around as the rescue boats went to pick up the half-drowning men.

There were so many of them that it took quite a long time to get them all aboard, but at last every single man of them was saved. The rescued men wept unashamed with gratitude at being thus delivered from their watery grave. As the Commander looked at them, he could not suppress the hot tears from welling up under his eyelids.

The sunken warship had been the H.M.S. Exeter. The Commander, Vice-Commander, and all the officers were among the rescued men. The Commander, a tall Englishman, approached the Japanese Commander, and said.

"Thank you very much for saving all my men. For the first time in my life I have been taught the meaning of your Bushido Spirit. As long as I live I shall never forget this debt of gratitude that I owe you." And the tall Commander wept.

Some of the marines had brought their pets with them, a miscellaneous collection of cats, dogs and monkeys. The bright rays of the sun soon revived them, and many of the marines insisted on singing popular jazz songs to give vent to their feelings. The Japanese marines looked aghast at them. They could not believe that these men were the marines of the much-vaunted British Navy—no wonder the British Navy always lost its battles with the Japanese!

Bombay and Calcutta Said Affected by Military Rule

TURKEY IS SKEPTICAL

Due to the sudden rise of anti-British demonstrations following the announcement of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal to India, martial law was enforced by the British authorities in Bombay and Calcutta, according to a Yomiuri report from an undisclosed base received here today, reports Domei.

Turkey Skeptical

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 31.—The efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps to bring about India's participation in the war on the side of Great Britain by means of a partial solution of Indian problems is being viewed with great scepticism in Turkey. A leading Turkish newspaper says, "The British know that they themselves have brought about the dismemberment of the Hindus and that it is a difficult task now to unify them. The British policy until 1938 had always been to 'divide and rule.' However today, the Hindus are being told to unite in order to defend themselves. If the British really want to defend their Indian Empire they should send their navy there."

Another Turkish paper expressed great doubts as to whether it would be possible to bring about the unity of the Indian people. It states that India was by no means a nation but a mosaic of nations, not a country but a continent. There would hardly be a chance of solving within five to 10 days the problems of the unfortunate masses.

Maneuvers in Punjab

In view of the growing possibility of invasion of India from the north-west, large-scale defensive maneuvers, beginning today and lasting until April 15, are being held throughout the Punjab, on the border of Afghanistan, the Asahi reported today quoting an official German News Agency dispatch from Bangkok.

Land and air forces, as well as the civilian population are participating in the maneuvers, the report stated.

Last British Effort

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—Commenting on the independence plan presented India by Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, authoritative quarters and the press here unanimously stated that the attempt to mobilize India's masses represented Britain's last effort to defeat the Axis.

Local journals declared that the heavy losses suffered by the British have forced Britain to try and win over Indian fighting power and the masses, composed of 390,000,000 people.

Britain, these journals said, now is trying to get the Indians for cannon fodder in order to save its own men, adding, promises of independence, at a time when Britain obviously is faced with defeat, are meaningless since Britain now is not in the position to promise independence.

India was warned that even if it should be granted self-government, the old regime would continue to exist and it would be forced to continue obeying Britain's orders.

All-Out Effort Pledged

A resolution pledging all-out efforts for the realization of India's independence with the participation of all Indians in East Asia was passed today by the four-day conference of the Indian independence movement, which has been held at the Sanno Hotel, Akasaka, since March 28.

The conference was attended by 18 Indians, including Rash Behari Bose.

A similar conference will be held in June or July somewhere in the southern regions, it is said.

NEW RAIL REGULATIONS GO INTO EFFECT TODAY

Ministry Outlines 4 Rules—Heavy Fines to Be Meted out To Violators

New railway regulations effective today have been announced by the Railways Ministry. Following are the regulations:

1. When transferring from a lower to an upper class, for example, from the third to the second class, the upper class fare for the transferred section is all that is necessary to be paid. However, this transfer must be reported to the guard, or else, not only will the ticket in hand become worthless but a heavy fine will be charged.

2. When changing the direction or the railway line, for example, if a passenger going from Tokyo to Osaka gets off at Nagoya, and from there changes the direction to Matsumoto, or if a passenger going from Ueno to Niigata on the Shinetsu line changes to the Joetsu line, he will have to pay the regular fare for the transferred section.

3. Stop-overs cannot be made with the regular ticket used on the interurban electric lines in the vicinity of Tokyo, that is in those sections between Tokyo and Yokosuka, Chiba, Matsudo, Omiya and Asakawa.

4. Commutation tickets for students and factory workers will be continued to be bought together as usual at the schools and factories. This procedure will be made possible gradually to employes in firms and banks.

CHIANG'S ARMY IN BURMA HEADED BY WEI LI-HUANG

General Wei Li-huang has been appointed Commander of the Chungking forces in Burma in an attempt to restore the lost fighting spirit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops, reports the Asahi, according to Domei today.

General Wei, until recently, was Commander of the First War Zone in the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Meantime, it was recalled that the Chungking forces under the command of General Wei were defeated completely last summer in the battle of the Middle Kingdom, north of the Yellow River, and since then his troops have been hiding in the mountains to avoid encountering the Japanese.

ARMY TO INAUGURATE NEW SERVICE BRANCH

Construction Officers to Be Recruited From University And College Graduates

The Army will appoint construction officers who will be responsible for Army construction work and will expand the authority of accountant officers to cover the clothing service, now under the supervision of civilian experts, according to Domei.

From April, prospective construction officers will be recruited from graduates of colleges and universities who have specialized in architecture, engineering, electricity and mechanics. New accountant officers in charge of clothing will be drafted from students who have studied spinning, dyeing, agricultural chemistry, fishing and brewing at colleges and universities.

College and university graduates who pass the required examinations will be commissioned as sub-lieutenants and lieutenants, respectively, and will be open for promotion up to lieutenant-general.

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA MAY EXCHANGE STUDENTS

International Students Institute Of Tokyo Negotiating With Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, March 31.—An agreement for exchange of students between Japan and French Indo-China is expected to be signed shortly, and negotiations for its conclusion have been held between the International Students Institute in Tokyo and the Education Department of the Government-General of French Indo-China, it is reliably learned.

According to the agreement which contains 11 items, three students each from Japan and French Indo-China will be exchanged every year and the period of study will normally be three years. Those to be sent to Japan from Indo-China will include French and Annamese students.

The first exchange is expected to be initiated by October of this year.

CALIFORNIA ORGANIZING FARMER GUERILLA CORPS

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The State of California has begun to organize a guerilla army of 100,000 farmers to guard rural districts against possible invaders, it was reported here from San Francisco today.

Governor Culbert Olson, of California, has announced that men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are being enlisted for the purpose of assisting United States military forces to repel invaders, the dispatch said.

HONGKONG REGAINING FORMER PROSPERITY

Port City Resumes Activities As Important Entity in New Asia Line-Up

Hongkong, after only four months of occupation by the Japanese Forces, is now rapidly renewing its activity as one of the largest ports in the East, the latest Yomiuri report from Hongkong revealed today.

The Chinese merchants, composing the bulk of the population, according to the report, have entirely discontinued their pro-Chungking activities of distributing faked information on the national moves of Japan. Many public-spirited organizations are being formed among them, their aims being to cooperate with the Japanese military administration of the city, the principle of which was announced about a week ago by the Governor of Hongkong.

Hongkong, formerly, had a population of about 200,000 and was noted as one of the world's three cities which presented the best night views. This population, almost in its entirety, has now been restored to their old seats of occupation with a fresh objective of closely uniting with Japan to make the port one of the key points in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There are about 5,000 Indians in the city, besides other nationals such as Portuguese and Filipinos. All of these people, in their full understanding of Japan's aims in the current war, are taking every possible means to share this understanding with their compatriots in their home countries. An Indian Independence league was recently established among the Indian residents, which has started activity in step with the similar movement in Japan led by Rash Behari Bose.

One noteworthy thing, amidst these rehabilitation activities, the Yomiuri dispatch declares, is the zeal of the average citizen to absorb things Japanese in all cultural phases, one expression of which is the attraction among the residents for the study of the Japanese language. Schools giving Japanese lessons are going up everywhere in the port city. A 70-year-old Chinese was lately reported to have applied for admittance into a Japanese language school operating in Kowloon.

Movie Houses Changed

The cinema houses in the city, the pre-war center of the display of Anglo-Saxon ways, are being displaced by new houses giving newsreels and documentary films intended to deepen their enlightenment on what a New East Asia ought to be.

Tens of thousands of school children, formerly compelled to receive their education in the narrow and dirty school houses on street corners, while their British and American friends could learn in the luxuriously-furnished school houses monopolized by them, now enjoy better conditions as arrangements have been perfected under the new educational authorities that the young pupils' education, regardless of their nationalities, should be of the best. About 150 young Chinese teachers newly trained have lately been placed in many primary schools in the city so that the old institutions could breathe the new atmosphere coming into the city from all part of East Asia.

Another thing remarkable about new Hongkong is the salvage of sunken vessels now in progress. About 100 large and small vessels, with the total tonnage of 40,000, have already been saved from the seas close to Hongkong Island. The tonnage of these salvaged vessels, when added to the others realized in the whole neighborhood of the island, are expected to exceed 100,000 tons.

All in all, the prevailing scenes in Hongkong may be taken as a model sight of what will become of all Japanese-occupied areas in other parts of Asia, the Yomiuri report predicts.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED BY FINNISH ASTRONOMER

Credited to Professor Vaeisaelae of Turku University—New Name Given

Transocean

HELSINKI, March 17.—The Finnish astronomer, Professor Vaeisaelae, at the observatory of the University of Turku, discovered a new comet on March 11, it was announced in Helsinki today.

The new comet has been given the name of "1942 C-Comet Vaeisaelae."

Two of the three comets discovered this year were first sighted in Finland. The latest comet to be discovered is of the 13th dimension, situated in the extreme north and particularly suited for astronomic observations.

The University of Turku now intends erecting an additional observatory to be equipped with an extremely efficient 'double-telescope invented by Professor Vaeisaelae.

Stage Mustard Gas Test

Transocean

LISBON, March 20.—Forty English workers under the control of physicians were exposed to mustard gas and were subsequently treated, according to the London Daily Mail. The experiments were made in view of the possibility of attacks with this poison gas.

Friendship Ripens in East Asia

The youngsters at Medan, in Sumatra, have found out that though the Japanese soldiers are fierce and brave in battle, they are just like children when at play. Hence, there has sprung up an enthusiastic liking for these new friends in their childish hearts, which promises well for the future. Shown are some of them enjoying a few moments of amicable chatter with the men from Nippon. (Censored by War Ministry)

CORPS FROM TAIWAN RENDERING SERVICES

Remarkable Work Being Done In Philippines in Reconstruction Behind War Front

At the back of the Japanese Forces now fighting in the Bataan Peninsula, Philippine Islands, a public service corps comprised of several hundred Taiwan natives is rendering remarkable service in road-building, reconstruction of damaged factories or in agricultural work, according to a report from two Asahi correspondents on the Bataan front.

The name of the Taiwan Special Labor Service Corps, the report says, is widely known on the Bataan front. The members of the corps are Taiwanese ranging from 18 to 41 years of age. They wear ordinary military uniforms and carry their own swords.

It is said that about 15,000 volunteers applied for the Labor Corps, whose enrollment is 1,000 and the members now working in the Philippines are a part of this group. This fact shows how enthusiastic the Taiwan natives are in taking part in the great task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The first work which this corps completed was the construction of a military road from an undisclosed place on the east coast of the Bataan Peninsula. The work had been projected to be completed in two weeks but, thanks to the enthusiastic labor of the members, it was finished only in six days. During the work, a member was wounded by enemy bullets but he would not leave his post. His strong sense of responsibility was lauded as not inferior to that of a real soldier.

A section of the corps took part in producing sugar in a half-damaged sugar factory located in the north of Linguaen Bay. The corps succeeded in producing 1,368 bags of sugar in two weeks and distributed them to all the units on the front.

Are Agricultural Experts

Another batch is engaged in cultivating vegetables in the farms south of Manila. As 80 per cent of the members of the corps are graduates of agricultural schools, the soldiers stationed in Manila will shortly be treated with delicious vegetables.

They are engaged also in collecting scrap iron and polishing rice. A section is said to have produced 18,600 bags of polished rice in 10 days. In some quarters where the war prisoners and the Filipino natives had been working for collecting straw left on the rice fields, the members of the corps completed in one day work which the prisoners could not do in 10 days.

A Lieutenant, who took charge of the work admitted that he had never seen such industrious laborers as those of the Labor Service Corps. That this corps can achieve such remarkable result is, the correspondents believe, attributable to the strict discipline of the members. They have roll-calls every morning and in the evening, listen to the reading of the Imperial Rescript and pledge their loyalty.

In view of their remarkable feat, the name of the Taiwan Special Labor Service Corps, which is making servicable efforts in the Philippines, will be recorded forever in the annals of the current war as one element of cooperation in the home front.

16 Killed in Crash

Transocean

LISBON, March 17.—Five officers and 11 other members of the United States army air force were killed yesterday when two Flying Fortresses crashed, according to reports from New York. The first plane crashed in Oregon, and the second in Idaho.

Coin of Old Japan Still Being Used In Java and Bali

"Kanei Tsuho," old Japanese copper-coins which were current from 1636 to the end of the Tokugawa Era, or 1867, are still in popular use in the eastern part of Java and Bali Island, according to an Asahi dispatch received here on Tuesday from Batavia. The natives of Bali Island and mountainous regions of east Java are in a very primitive commercial condition and are using the "Kanei Tsuho" in preference to the Guilder coins. Since the outbreak of the current war, the value of this currency has been raised from about one-sixth to one-third cent. The total amount of these Japanese coins current in Java and Bali is not known. It is believed that they were brought to this area by the fishermen of the Loochoo Islands in the middle period of the Tokugawa Era.

MANY RISKS FACED IN SWEEPING MINES

Correspondents Have Thrilling Moment During Operations Near Tanjong Priok

The Nichi Nichi correspondents had thrilling experiences recently when they boarded the minesweepers operating in the vicinity of Tanjong Priok, the western gateway to the Java Sea.

As they came to a point about 5,000 meters away from the shore, the reporters said, they could see many red flags attached to high poles in the waves indicating that the vicinity of the flag was a danger zone. Carefully, the two ships spread out a strong net and started dragging the mine-infested waters.

"As soon as they feel the net contacting a mine, both mine-sweepers cautiously draw themselves toward the 'catch'. As we came close to the mine, we noticed a dark object submerged about three meters below the water, a number of 'feelers' pointing menacingly in all directions.

"Once the vessels contact any one of these points, it would mean the end of everything, for these mines are capable of blasting an 8,000-ton ship completely. Carefully, the crew of the mine-sweepers completed the necessary preparations for blasting the mines and coming to a stop about 100 meters away from the object, ignited the fuse.

"With a deafening report, a geyser of water shot sky-high, a shower of shrapnel falling not far away from the ship on which we were on board. As an aftermath, hundreds of fish killed by the explosion floated on the water where the mine lay hidden until a few minutes ago."

The dragging operation continued in a similar manner for hours and according to the members of the mine-sweepers, the reporters said, they blasted no less than 300 mines since the occupation of Tanjong Priok by the Imperial Forces, destroying 40 to 50 mines on some days.

TO HAVE LESS NEWSPAPERS

Argentine Government Expected to Confiscate All Stocks

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—Confiscation of all stocks of paper for newspapers by the Argentine Government is expected very soon by well-informed quarters here.

It is believed that the newspapers will be allotted only a certain amount of their former consumption and that the Government will suggest to the papers that in the future they only issue one afternoon edition instead of three as hitherto.

Also on Monday, the morning issues are to be abolished and the newspapers will be requested generally to decrease their volume.

CABINET TAKES OVER AERONAUTICS ORGAN

Patent Bureau Also Transferred To Speed Up Technological Advance

In order to raise the level of scientific technique the Government has decided to place the Patent Bureau and the Central Aeronautical Research Institute, which are now under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and Communications Ministry respectively, under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet, according to Domei.

The Government, having obtained the approval of the Privy Council, will promulgate necessary regulations in the Official Gazette under date of April 1 effective immediately. In this connection the Board of Information made the following announcement:

"The Government, in an effort to raise the level of the scientific technique far beyond the world scientific level, created on January 31 the Board of Technology under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet, as the central machinery of scientific technical administration.

"It goes without saying that progress and development of scientific technique depends much upon excellent invention and designs. In this sense it is not too much to say that the Board of Technology has closer relations with the Patent Bureau, which is a machinery for the execution of patent administration, especially for encouragement and survey of inventions and designs and proper utilization of patent rights.

"Meanwhile, it is necessary for the Government to adjust and consolidate various aeronautical research institutes in order to make rapid development in aeronautical scientific technique on which much stress is being placed by the Board of Technology. From this angle the Board of Technology is destined to be placed in closer relations with the Central Aeronautical Research Institute, which is charged with the task of undertaking the study of aeronautical technique.

"Therefore, the Government has decided to place under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet the Patent Bureau, which hitherto had been under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Ministry, and the Central Aeronautical Research Institutes which hitherto had been under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry, so as to enable them to keep closer, organic relations with the Board of Technology.

"This step was taken by the Government after a careful discussion. Obtaining the approval of the Privy Council on March 28, the Government decided to promulgate necessary regulations in the Official Gazette on April 1, thus completing the structure for renovation and rapid development of scientific technique in this country.

"The main point of the reform lies in that the president of the Board of Technology is in a position to direct and supervise the director of the Patent Bureau, who hitherto had been under supervision of the Commerce Minister, and the president of the Aeronautical Research Institute, who hitherto had been under supervision of the Communications Minister.

"In other words, both the Patent Bureau and the Aeronautical Research Institute, will be under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet according to their official system and will operate as an outer bulwark of the Board of Technology actually, because their heads are placed under the direct supervision of the president of the Board of Technology."

MACASSAR TERMED AS 'SECOND SHONAN'

Natives, Chinese Cooperate With Japanese in Rebuilding New City

Macassar, the "second Shonan" of the Greater East Asia Sea, is fast becoming a thriving city of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the success of the reconstruction work is due to the whole-hearted cooperation of the natives, reports a Naval Press correspondent to the Asahi, March 31.

The leaders of the natives had long waited for the coming of the Japanese, bearing up patiently under the oppression of the Dutch. When the Japanese arrived they were welcomed with open arms, and as the Japanese Naval flag was hoisted on the highest point in the city, the natives entered into a new phase of their life. The Japanese occupied the city on February 9, and six days later the People's Self-Administration Association was formed, and peace and order was restored with the hearty cooperation of the people themselves.

The lighting facilities were restored, and the ravages caused by the Dutch soldiers were repaired. In the mopping-up operations, the natives willingly cooperated with the Japanese Forces, some of them acting as chauffeurs of Army trucks. It is said that four of them were wounded by enemy bullets during these operations, but, even then, they did not lose their enthusiasm.

The Dutch had hidden their arms and ammunition in secret places, but the natives dug them out, and brought them to the Japanese authorities. All traces of Dutch influence are being wiped out, and the natives are working day and night in the work of reconstruction. Volunteers are increasing daily. It is a gay sight to see them walking about the streets of the city, clad in gaudy, multi-colored sarongs.

The 20,000 Chinese who had hitherto controlled the economy of the country had been sent to Pa-Kato, 20 kilometers south of Macassar, by the Dutch before the Japanese had landed on the island. The cooperation of the Chinese was gained by the efforts of Tai Tien-yu, President of the Chinese Peace and Order Association, and a compatriot of President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government. Three years ago, Tai Tien-yu had met President Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong. He personally went in search of the Chinese refugees in the jungle, and by his eloquence convinced them of the true aims of the Japanese.

On March 11, the population of Macassar included 800 families of Chinese, which represented a total of 6,000 Chinese. The total population of Macassar mounted to 60,000, and is fast approaching the former total of 86,000.

Thai Decision Made Before War Began

(Continued From Page 1)

tempt to appease the Thai officials, always exercising extreme care not to turn the country against Britain, but without fruition.

Strong for East Asia

Marshal Premier Pibul, Thailand's undisputed leader, is an ardent supporter of East Asia and a man of great character. He burns with an inspiration to bring about a rise of a Greater Thai," the Colonel said. "For a long time, Premier Pibul had hoped to cooperate with Japan, and he was much concerned over an opportune moment for such a procedure as well as the attitude Japan might take in such an event.

"When the Thai Premier suddenly disappeared just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a rumor to the effect that he had fled because he had foreseen the war gained ground; but this was far from the truth. It had been customary for the Thai Premier to spend his week-end at some undisclosed place, always keeping his whereabouts absolutely secret in order to enjoy at least a week-end without having to rangle over political affairs.

"December 6 was a Saturday, and as usual the Premier started out on his week-end trip, which explains his sudden disappearance. It was later found that he was inspecting the war front in eastern Cambodia, but on hearing the news of the war, had immediately returned to Bangkok and took steps to conclude the Offensive and Defensive Pact with Japan permitting, in the meantime, the Japanese Forces to pass through Thailand.

"Another rumor is that the Thai Premier was moved into siding with Japan by the brilliant accomplishments of the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor. But this, too, is groundless for the news of the American debacle reached Marshal Pibul after he had signed the Offensive and Defensive Pact.

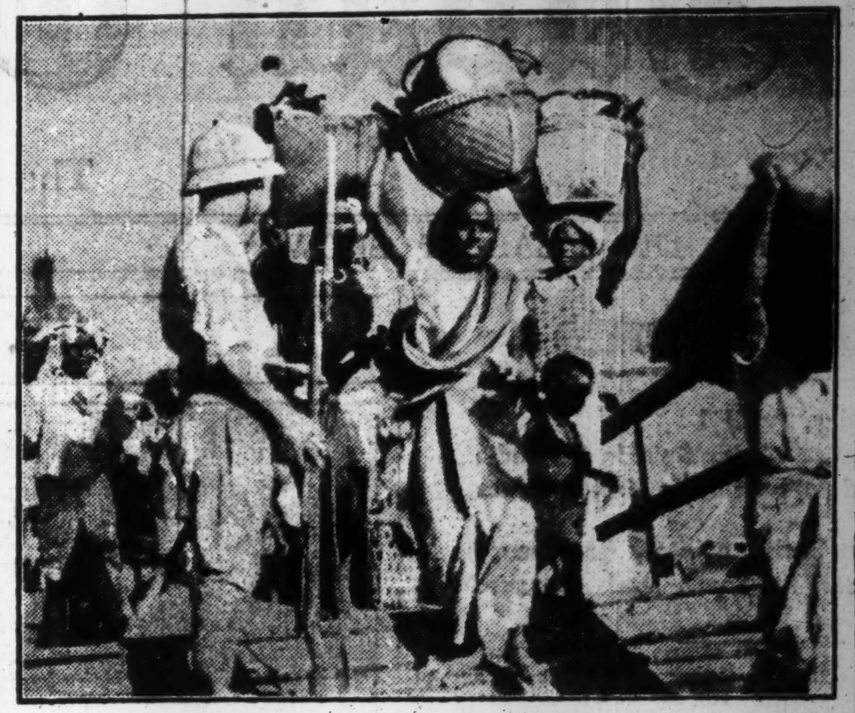
"The fact that motivated the Thai Premier to sign the Pact also had nothing to do with the sinking of the British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, because this had taken place on December 11, while all preparations for the agreement were completed by December 10."

To Buy More Tankers

Transocean

LISBON, March 20.—The Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio Oliveira Salazar, yesterday received United States Minister Bert Fish and the subject of the conversation is believed to have concerned the Portuguese Government's desire to buy or charter additional tankers.

Refugees Greet Victors



Rangoon, once the stronghold of British-Chiang forces, is rapidly returning to peace under the guidance of the Japanese occupation forces. One sign of this happy tendency is the flocking back of thousands of refugees who hail the Japanese troops with joy and thanksgiving. (Censored by War Ministry. Photo by Special Correspondent Hiro Kawai)

MILLION RUBBER BALLS TO BE DISTRIBUTED SOON

To Be Issued as Token in Celebration of Great Victories

Despite the prosecution of the greatest war in history, Japan's sportsdom will receive over 90,000 dozen rubber balls from the Japan Athletic Goods Distributing Company from the middle of next month acting on instructions from the Welfare Ministry, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

The supply of rubber balls, which will be the first distribution as a token celebrating the brilliant Japanese victories of the war, will include 61,772 dozen baseballs, 28,567 dozen tennis balls and 6,100 dozen game balls for women factory employes.

Baseball and tennis fans in Tokyo Prefecture will get 10,437 dozen baseballs and 4,917 dozen tennis balls, respectively, while 675 dozen game balls will be distributed to women factory employes in the prefecture.

Nothing New Noted In Cripps' Proposal

(Continued From Page 1)

enting to the Indians what amounts to an ultimatum, and threatens them with a take-it-or-leave-it attitude? Cripps added that India was now threatened by the aggressor whose hands were "soaked in blood." He seems to be suffering from severe amnesia. The whole world knows who has been the aggressor in India and who has exploited her during the past 200 years.

The Indian people know best whose hands were soaked with Indian blood in the Amritsar Massacre of April 13, 1919, when thousands of innocent Indians were machine-gunned to death without mercy. Cripps advised that if his plan were wisely handled it might seal forever India's freedom. But we repeat our warning that if India does not handle the problem wisely by avoiding herself from being trapped again by British deception, India's freedom will surely be sealed forever.

Comments on Asahi Maru

Referring to the bombing of the Japanese hospital ship, Asahi Maru, the 9,326-ton N.Y.K. ship, by a British plane in flagrant violation of treaty provisions on March 26 when she was steaming in Koepang Bay, Timor Island, the spokesman said that the official notification of the vessel as being a hospital ship had been made to all Governments on December 22 last. This fact had been omitted from the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday at 4 p.m.

It will be recalled that on January 10 a similar violation of treaty provisions was made by the Allies when an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the Japanese hospital ship, Harbin Maru, in the South China Sea, thus showing the Anglo-Americans' utter disregard for common humanity.

N.Y. Takes Precautions

Transocean

LISBON, March 24.—The fear of air raids along the United States Atlantic Coast is so great that New York City has taken new precautionary measures by removing the decorative figures adorning the City Hall for the duration of the war to a "secret" air raid shelter, according to a New York dispatch. New Yorkers estimate the value of these decorations at several million American dollars.

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Biggest Latin Lexicon In the World Compiled Now by Rome Institute

Transocean

ROME, March 20.—The largest Latin dictionary in the world is presently being compiled by the Institute of Roman Studies in Rome. It will contain 50,000 words printed on 2,500 pages. The work will be twice as large as the largest existing Latin lexicon by Georges, Calonghi. Two-thirds of the new dictionary have already been completed.

NEW YORK FEELS UNEASY OF AIR RAID BY GERMANS

Holds Blackout Drill at Staten Island—Art Works Removed to Safety

Transocean

LISBON, March 24.—Further air raid precautions are taken in New York as German attacks are expected during spring. Extensive blackout exercises took place Monday evening on Staten Island, which is part of New York City.

Works of art have been removed from New York City and brought to safe air raid shelters.

Reports from New York state that the presence of German submarines outside New York harbor is proof enough that military operations might take place on this side of the Atlantic.

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RED TERRORISTS GIVEN PRISON TERM IN FRANCE

Found Guilty of Attempting to Revive Activity at St. Etienne

Transocean

VICHY, March 24.—Severe sentences were passed by French courts against Communists.

Two persons were given five years' hard labor by the military court at Clermont Ferrand for having tried to revive the Communist Party at St. Etienne.

A former member of the International Brigade of Spanish nationality was sentenced to hard labor for 10 years. He was found guilty of having tried to form a Communist cell in some group of foreign workmen in the Department of Puy-de-Dome.

U.S. Steel Suffers

Transocean

BERNE, March 21.—Strikes and lockouts in the works of the United States Steel Corporation last year caused a loss in output estimated at 300,000 tons of steel and 5,000,000 tons of coke, according to reports from New York. At the same time, construction of ships was delayed by 19 days.

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